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MINOT

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN;

FROM

THE EARLIEST RECORDS OF TIME,

TO THE

GENERAL PEACE OF 1802.

IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

VICAR OF BURLEY IN BERKSHIRE, CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF DUMFRIES.

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Res gestæ regumque, ducumque, et tristia bella.

VOL. XXV.

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AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1804.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey.

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AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1918 L

TO THE KING.

SIRE,

WHATEVER has for its object to extend use-
knowledge, or to render it more accessible, to
rce the mist of error, or to establish the prin-
les of truth, must have claims to the favour of
Prince who has pre-eminently distinguished
uself as the patron of science and literature,
l who, by his own bright example, has diffused
istre on the practice of morality and religion.

It is on these grounds that I presume to dedi-
e this compendium of UNIVERSAL HISTORY
YOUR MAJESTY. If the work does not ma-
ally enlarge the boundaries of the science on
ch it treats, by any considerable number of
r discoveries, it at least possesses the
rit of facilitating its acquisition by a careful
npression of facts. It is humbly hoped too
t impartiality will be found to have guided the
; and that the principles and the tendency of
the

the whole are consonant to that union of loyalty and patriotism, which should be at once the virtue and the pride of every Briton.

That YOUR MAJESTY may, to the last stage of human existence, enjoy the felicity of reigning over a prosperous, a free, and a united people, in whose hearts your royal virtues have been long enthroned, is the fervent prayer of

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most devoted Subject and Servant,

WILLIAM MAVOR.

Woodstock,
January 24, 1804.

TO

HIS SUBSCRIBERS, COADJUTORS,

AND

CORRESPONDENTS;

THIS

CONCLUDING VOLUME

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

A

WORK WHICH OWES MUCH TO THEIR KIND PATRONAGE AND ASSISTANCE,

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR MOST FAITHFUL,

AND DEVOTED HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

: thankfully acknowledging the generous
: it has already enjoyed, and apologizing
e defects from which no literary compo-
an be wholly exempt, and which the pe-
circumstances of the present have obvi-
endered unavoidable. The Editor, how-
atters himself that the errors will be deemed
d unimportant, when considered together
e extent and difficulty of the undertaking;
om long experience of that indulgence
s liberally shewn to those who sincerely
our to deserve the public favor, he anti-
a verdict of acquittal from any charge of
neglect, if he should not be entitled to the
rvest of applause.

n it is recollected, that the last edition of
eat Universal History, in sixty volumes
, is brought down only to the close of the
f George the Second, and that upward of
ears have since elapsed, replete with a va-
f nearly unexampled vicissitudes in human
it will be allowed, that to compress so
matter, and with so important an addition,
e extent of twenty-five small volumes, was
ht task; yet this has been effected, and the
hopes not without some degree of care
scrimination.

present Compilation professes to regard
ve-mentioned elaborate work as its basis,
and

and this, it is presumed, will convey no unfav
able impression of its merits; but when
lights had been thrown on the subject of p
cular history, or when more elegant and appr
models could be resorted to, the Editor has n
failed to recur to such sources, and to adopt w
in his opinion, was most deserving of pu
regard.

To give unity and consistency to the wh
and to guard against error in facts or in p
ciples, has been his grand aim. His cons
motto was, *Nullius addictus jurare in verba
gistri;* and amidst the languor and dejection w
will frequently invade firmer health, and c
more buoyant spirits, he has persevered with
solution, animated by the hope that the ri
generation in particular, to whose service he
devoted the most important years of human
would receive his efforts with congratulation,
find the path of history smoothed by his labo

To the Publisher he as well as his readers
indebted for a liberal attention to every u
suggestion and every practicable improvem
Though the volumes were intended to consist
of a stipulated quantity of matter, and the p
was fixed accordingly, whenever the subject
required expansion, the addition of 30, 50, or
100 pages, has been gratuitously made, as
be obvious to those who possess the work.
candid statement he thinks a debt of justice;
he makes it, uninfluenced by any motive, ex
the love of truth.

Woodstock, Jan. 24, 1801.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

. To find the volume and page in which any ev corded in this Chronology, is described, the Reade uested to turn to the Index to the Contents, in ter part of this volume.

CREATION of the world, and of our firs parents Adam and Eve; their fall and expulsion from Eden.
Birth of Cain.
—— of Abel.
Abel murdered by his brother Cain.
Birth of Seth, third son of Adam and Eve.
Birth of Enos, son of Seth; he introduced public rites into the religious worship.
Birth of Cainan, son of Enos.
Birth of Malaleel, son of Cainan.
Birth of Jared, son of Malaleel.
Birth of Enoch, son of Jared.
Birth of Methusalem, son of Enoch.
irth of Lamech, son of Methusalem.
eath of Adam, aged 930.
noch translated for his virtue, aged 365.
rth of Noah, son of Lamech.
ah commanded to build the Ark.
th of Japhet, eldest son of Noah.
h of Shem, his second son.

2348 The UNIVERSAL DELUGE. Noah a
his family saved in the Ark.
2347 End of the Deluge.
2346 Birth of Arphaxad, son of Shem.
2247 Building of the Tower of Babel follow
by the dispersion of mankind over the eart
2229 Foundation of the Assyrian Empire, by Belu
2207 The first Dynasty of Chinese Empero
called Hia; seventeen Emperors of that li
reigned 440 years.
2174 Ninus, the husband of Semiramis, succee
ed Belus in Assyria.
2122 Death of Ninus, after a reign of 52 year
Semiramis reigned after him, and embellis
ed Babylon.
2080 She was put to death by her son Ninya
who succeeded her.
2054 Beginning of the reign of Sethos in Low
Egypt.
2042 Arius, King of Assyria began his reign.
2040 Reign of Mœris, King of Thebes, in Upp
Egypt, which lasted forty-three years. H
caused the lake to be made which bears h
name, to receive the waters of the Nile.
1998 Death of Noah, aged 950. According
the Samaritan text he died 2695 years befo
Christ.
1921 Calling of Abraham. His departure f
Canaan, with Lot his nephew.
1920 Famine in Canaan. Abraham retire
into Egypt, and separated from Lot.
1912 Abraham delivered Lot from captivity, an
recovered the spoils of the Kings of Sodo
and Gomorrah from their conquerors. W
blessed by Melchisedech, the High Pries
and King of Salem.
1910 Birth of Ismael, son of Abraham an
Agar. Destruction of Sodom and Gomo
rah, by fire from Heaven.
1896 Birth of Isaac, son of Abraham and Sarah
Birth of Moab and Ammon, children
Lot, by his own daughters.

1801 I

revented

1573 Edict of Pharaoh, for putting to death all the male children of the Israelites.
1571 Birth of Moses.
1531 Flight of Moses out of Egypt.
1529 Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly.
1521 Establishment of the council of Amphictyons, to regulate the general affairs of Greece.
1519 Cadmus brought a Colony from Egypt, and built the city of Thebes in Greece. He introduced the use of letters.
1516 Lelex, first King of Sparta or Lacedæmon.
1511 Danaus came from Egypt to Rhodes and Greece.
1506 Dardanus, first King of Troy.
1492 Return of Moses to deliver his brethren. Ten plagues inflicted on Pharaoh and his people, to oblige him to dismiss the Israelites.
1491 Passage of the Red Sea. The Israelites saved. Pharaoh and his host drowned.
[*Till this period Profane History is full of fables; we now begin to find a mixture of truth, but still great uncertainty.*]
1452 Death of Moses; he was succeeded by Joshua, who in six years time made the conquest of the Promised Land.
1438 Death of Joshua. Caleb and the Elders ruled the people of Israel for several years.
1432 Minos the elder reigned in Crete.
1426 The people of Israel, after the death of their Elders fell into idolatry, and were subdued by neighbouring nations.
1417 Othniel judged Israel 40 years, and delivered them from the yoke of Chuzak, King

1245 Israel relapsing into idolatry, was again punished by falling under the yoke of the Gentiles for 20 years.

1230 Theseus, son of Ægeus, King of Athens, succeeded his father.

1207 The government of Athens new-modelled by Theseus.

1205 New Tyre built.

1205 The people of God delivered by Deborah and Barak, who judged Israel 40 years.

1193 Building of Carthage by two Tyrians.

1189 Helen carried off by Paris, the Trojan Prince.

1188 Beginning of the Trojan war.

First establishment of the Olympic games by Hercules, 442 years before the vulgar Olympiads.

1184 The Israelites enslaved by the Midianites, during 7 years.

1177 Gideon, the 4th judge, delivered Israel, and ruled 40 years.

1169 Troy taken and destroyed.

1167 Arrival of Eneas in Italy, where he built Lavinium, and succeeded King Latinus, his father-in-law.

1162 Orestes, son of Agamemnon, reigned at Argos 70 years.

1136 Abimelec, natural son of Gideon, ruled over Israel for three years.

1133 Thola judged the people of God 13 years.

1130 Thola was succeeded by Jair, 6th judge who ruled 22 years.

1119 Birth of Samuel.

1119 The Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules, entered Peloponesus, and changed greatly the state of Greece. Aristodemus established the new kingdom of Lacedæmon, and reigned four years.

1112 Commencement of the third Imperial Dynasty of China, called Tcheou: 35 Emperors of this line governed for 863 years: but the

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Tebni usurped part of the kingdom, which h held four years.

930 At the death of Tebni, the whole kingdo was subject to Amri, who founded Samari and made it the capital.

926 Birth of Lycurgus, the legislator of th Lacedæmonians.

923 Achab succeeded his father as King of I rael. He and his Queen Jezabel are note for their impiety.

919 Asa, King of Judah, was succeeded by h pious son Josaphat, who reigned 25 years.

916 The Rhodians are said to have been powe ful at sea. To them we owe the first laws navigation.

911 Achab and his people reproved by th prophet Elijah, and punished with a drough of three years and a half.

907 Benhadad, King of Syria, laid siege to Sam ria, but was defeated.

906 Achab, having again defeated Benhadad obliged him to sue for his own life.

903 Achab slain in battle against Benhadad and succeeded by Ahazias, as wicked as h father.

901 Jehosaphat, victorious over the Moabite and Ammonites, unsuccessful with the fleet h sent to Ophir. Ahazias, King of Israel, die by a fall, and was succeeded by his brothe Joram.

898 Lycurgus succeeded his brother Poly dectes, as King of Sparta, but abdicated o the birth of a posthumous child of his br ther, and declared this nephew King.

898 Death of Jehosaphat. His son fell int idolatry, and married the impious Athali daughter of Achab. He was punished b *seven* years of famine, and an invasion of th

change should be made in his laws till his return.

861 Death of Jehu, King of Israel, who was succeeded by his son Joachaz, who renewed all the impiety of Jeroboam.

850 The high priest Joiada, is supposed to have died about this time. The house of David and the kingdom of Judah fell into idolatry.

849 Joas defeated by Hazael, King of Syria; purchased peace with the treasures of the Temple. The same Hazael defeated soon after Joachaz, King of Israel.

848 Charilaus, King of Sparta, taken prisoner by Polymestor, King of Arcadia, but delivered without ransom, on condition of not renewing the war.

847 Joas, son of Joachaz, reigned in Israel.

846 Joas, King of Juda, become odious to his people, joined his son Amaziah in the government, and caused the high priest Zacharias to be stoned to death between the altar and the sanctuary.

843 Joas being dead, his son Amaziah reigned alone over Judah.

838 Elisha, the prophet, died, after having prophesied for 60 years.

834 Amaziah vanquished by Joas, King of Israel. Jerusalem taken, and the Temple plundered.

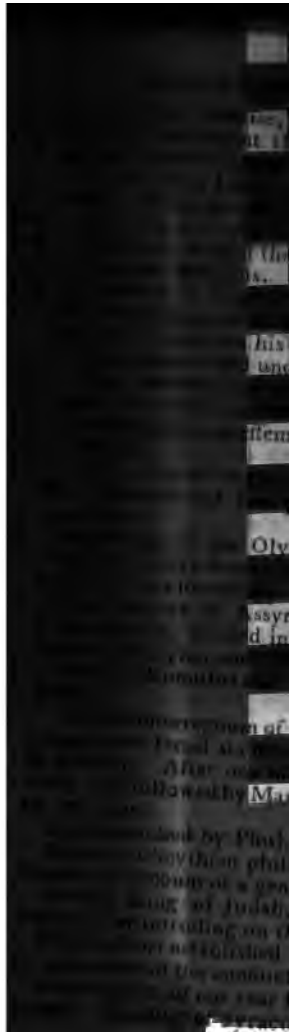
831 Jeroboam, second son of Joas, succeeded to the kingdom of Israel.

826 Amaziah, King of Judah, killed by a conspiracy. During the minority of Ozias or Azarias, an interregnum of 11 years ensued.

811 Charilaus, King of Sparta, forgetting his oath, renewed the war against the Tegeans in Arcadia, but was defeated.

807 The kingdom of Macedon founded by Caranus.

806 Ozias



Corinth; and of Crotona in Italy, by Mys
lus the Achaian.

757 Pekahiah, son of Manahem, reigned c
Israel two years.

735 Pekah having slain Pekahiah usurped
sceptre of Israel.

Pekah acknowledged King in Israel.

Alcmeon, the last perpetual Archon, r
Athens two years.

754 Joathan, son of Oziah, King of Judah, rei
ed 16 years.

Revolution at Athens. The duration of
office of Archon is reduced to ten years. I
mulus dethroned Amulius, and restored
grand-father Numitor to the throne of Al

753 FOUNDATION OF ROME.—Romulus f
King, reigned 37 years.

750 Rape of the Sabine women by the Roma
followed by petty wars.

Micah, the prophet, appeared in Judah

747 Nabonassar, King of Babylon, reigned
years.

Union of the Sabines and Romans. Tat
and Romulus reigned together.

746 The kingdom of Corinth changed int
republic.

743 First war between the Lacedæmonians a
Messenians, which lasted 20 years.

Rezin, King of Syria, and Pekahiah King
Israel, attacked the King of Judah.

742 Tatius, King of the Sabines, slain.

739 Achaz, King of Judah, reigned ten yea

738 Triumph of Romulus over Camers, a to
of Umbria.

732 Triumph of Romulus over the Veii.

724 Ezechiah, a godly prince, reigned
years.

723 The whole of the Messenian territory co
quered by the Lacedæmonians.

720 Salmanasar, King of Assyria, laid siege
Samaria. War between Argos and Spart

the latter were declared victorious by Amphictyons. Appearance of Nahum, of the minor prophets.

Samaria taken and destroyed. The Israeli and, among others, Tobias, led into captivi

Death of Romulus.

After an interregnum of one year, Nui Pompilius was chosen King, and reigned years. Sennacherib invaded Judah, laid sie to Jerusalem, but the angel of the Lord ex terminated 185,000 of his army in one day Sickness and recovery of Ezekiah.

Merodach, King of Babylon, sent deputies to Ezekiah.

Sennacherib slain; and Assaradon made King of Assyria. Dejoces, King of the Medes, reigned 53 years.

The Parthenians, descended from the Mes senians, founded Tarentum in Italy; as did the Corinthians, Corcyra, now Corfu.

Death of Midas, King of Phrygia. Minis ry of Habakkuk, one of the minor prophets n Judah.

Manasses, King of Judah, reigned 55 years.

Manasses led into captivity by the King of abylon. Tobias restored his father's sight.

Holofernes, besieging Bethulia, killed by dith.

Manasses restored to his kingdom.

he Archons ceased to rule 10 years at ens; an interregnum of three years ensued.

ndation of Chalcedon, by the Megarians.

he Messenians shake off the Lacedæmo yoke, which occasioned a second war of ars. The Spartans defeated in the first

ual Archons established at Athens.

Lacedæmonians defeated again by the nians.

d victory of the Messenians under Ari s.

682 The Messenians, vanquished by stratagem and treachery, retreated to Mount Ira, where they maintained their ground 11 years. Aristomenes displayed extraordinary courage.

674 Assaradon, King of Assyria, sent the Cutheans from Persia into Samaria; they were afterwards called Samaritans.

672 Death of Numa Pompilius, ad King and legislator of Rome. Tullus Hostilius chosen his successor, and reigned 32 years.

670 Psammeticus, King of Egypt, reigned 54 years.

The fort of Mount Ira taken by the Lacedæmonians. Foundation of Byzantium, now Constantinople.

Engagement of the Horatii and the Curiatii, to terminate the war between Alba and Rome.

668 The Messenians abandoned their country, and, settling in Sicily, built the city of Messina.

667 Alba destroyed. War between the Romans and the Fidenates.

666 Triumph of Tullus Hostilius over the Fidenates.

664 Naval engagement between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Corcyra.

658 Phraortes, King of Media, reigned 22 years.

656 Cipselus, tyrant of Corinth, governed 30 years.

654 War of the Romans against the Sabines.

651 War of the Romans against the Latins.

Battus, of Lacedæmon, founded the kingdom of Cyrene in Africa, which lasted 200 years.

645 Death of Tobias at Nineveh, aged 102.

644 Amon, son of Manasses, reigned over Judah two years.

641 Josiah, a religious King, ruled 31 years.

640 Zephaniah, one of the lesser prophets flourished. Death of Tullus Hostilius, King of Rome. Ancus Martius succeeded

Bir

Birth of Thales, the philosopher; and
lon, legislator of Athens.

635 Cyaxares, King of Medes, reigned 40 y
He made war with the Assyrians, and
siege to Nineveh.

633 The Scythians defeated Cyaxares, and n
themselves masters of Upper Asia, during
years.

628 Jeremiah, the prophet, flourished.

627 Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built
Ancus Martius.

626 Periander succeeded Cipselus as tyrant
Corinth.

625 Beginning of the reign of Nabopolassar, fa
ther of Nebuchadnezzar.

624 Josiah found the Book of the Law, which
he caused to be read to the people.

624 Draco's sanguinary laws at Athens.

621 Birth of Daniel the prophet.

616 Nechao, King of Egypt, reigned 16 years.
In his days the Tyrians and Egyptians had
sailed round Africa. Tarquinius Priscus, 5th
King of Rome, reigned 38 years.

612 Pittacus, of Mitylene, one of the sages of
Greece, expelled Melancher, tyrant of Mity-
lene, and usurped the supreme authority
himself.

Josiah slain by Nechao, King of Egypt.
Joachaz, King of Judah, reigned three months.
Joakim reigned two years, his father Joachaz
being led away captive.

Bias, one of the seven sages, flourished.

Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, sent his
on Nebuchadnezzar into Syria.

Pittacus, restored liberty to Mitylene, his
untry.

Beginning of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar,
ng of Babylon. He took Jerusalem, and
away the inhabitants into captivity for
years.

yaxares, King of the Medes, recovered his
dom-

dominions from the Scythians. Daniel begins to prophesy at Babylon. Baruch prophesies about the same time.

603 War between Cyaxares and the King of Lydia. Joachim, King of Judah, shook off the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar.

602 Nineveh, capital of Assyria, destroyed by the combined troops of Cyaxares and Nebuchadnezzar.

601 Ezekiel began to prophesy.

599 Nebuchadnezzar took Joachim, King of Judah, captive; and put his son Jechonias in his stead.

598 Jerusalem besieged a second time by Nebuchadnezzar; second captivity of the Jews.

Mathanias or Sedecias, last King of Judah, reigned 11 years.

597 Famous eclipse of the sun, which being foretold by Thales, so terrified the armies of Cyaxares and the Lydians, that they both laid down their arms and made peace.

596 Astyages, last King of the Medes, reigned alone 35 years, and with Cyrus 23.

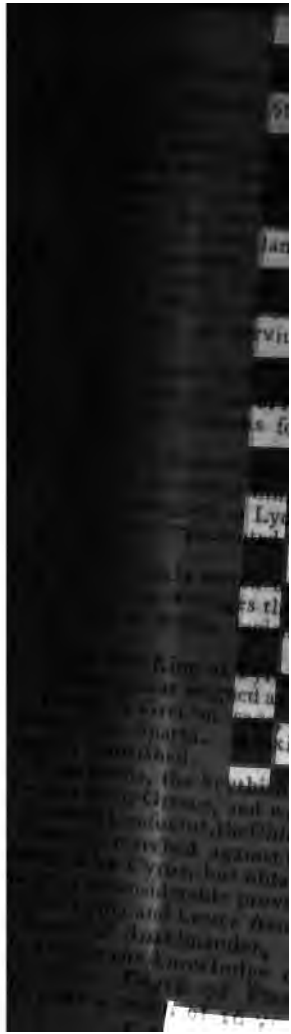
594 Solon having travelled long, being made Archon at Athens, gave wise laws to his country.

Sappho, the famous poetess, flourished.

592 The siege of Tyre begun by Nebuchadnezzar.

591 Jerusalem besieged by Nebuchadnezzar. The Egyptians came to the assistance of the Jews, were defeated.

588 Jerusalem taken; its walks levelled to the



544 Burning of the temple of Delphi.

539 The Phoceans retired from Asia to Gaul, and settled at Marseilles.

538 Babylon taken by Cyrus.

536 Death of Astyages. Cyrus permitted the Jews to re-build their temple. They return under the conduct of Zorobabel, and Jesus or Joshua. Representation of the first tragedy at Athens, by Thespis.

534 Tarquin the Proud, last King of Rome.

Xenophanes of Colophon, a natural philosopher. Epicharmus, the poet, and Phocylides, the philosopher, flourished about this time.

532 Anacreon, the famous lyric poet, flourished.

Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, reigned 11 years.

Milo, of Crotona, famed for his bodily strength, appeared at the Olympic games.

Pythagoras, the philosopher, began to be known.

529 Death of Cyrus. Cambyses, the 2d King of the Persians, succeeded to his father.

528 Death of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. Hipparchus, his son, succeeded him.

Death of Anaximenes, the philosopher.

527 Simonides, the lyric poet, flourished. Psammenitus succeeded Amasis, and reigned six months in Egypt.

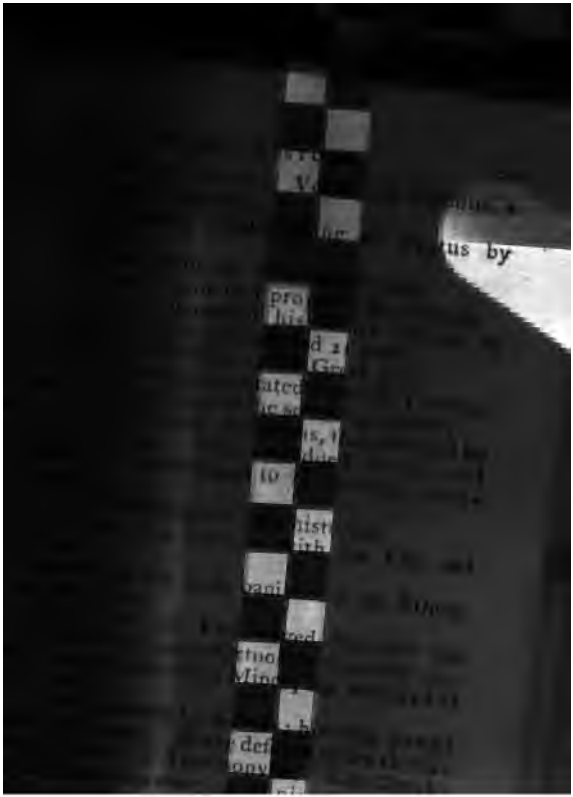
525 Cambyses subdued Egypt. Birth of the poet Æschylus.

524 Great cruelties practised in Egypt, by Cambyses.

522 Cambyses become insane, and puts to death his brother Smerdis. An impostor assumed the name of Smerdis and governed seven months. Darius, son of Hystaspes was then chosen King of the Persians.

521 *Prophecy of Haggai at Jerusalem, and of*

501 War between the Latins and th
500 Democritus, the Greek p
flourished. Birth of Aristagora
zomene, the philosopher.
499 Siege of Fidenæ, by the Romar
498 Ionia recovered by the Persian
taken and destroyed.
497 Temple of Saturn built, and th
ed Saturnalia, introduced at Rom
The first dictator of the Rom
Lartius. Birth of Sophocles, the
Death of Pythagoras, the p
Zeno, of Elea, flourished.
496 The Latins defeated by Posth
dictator; afterwards became allie
Mardonius sent by Darius
Greeks; restored the popular
among the Asiatic cities; reduc
Macedonia, and the neighbouring
495 The Volsci conquered by Serv
man consul. Darius demanded
sion of the Greeks. Demaratus,
494 King of Sparta, took refuge in
Valerius, the dictator, made wa
Equi, Volsci, and Sabines.
493 Tribunes of the people first creat
Themistocles, Archon at A
suaded the Athenians to build
Pyræus.
Coriolæ, a city of the Volsci, t
Romans.
492 Gelon, a tyrant of Syracuse.
491 C. Marcius Coriolanus ban
Rome, found refuge among the
490 Famous victory of the Athe
Miltiades, over the Persians in
Marathon. Miltiades brought
Athens, died in prison. Joachim
high priest of the Jews, ruled 36
488 Coriolanus besieged his native
but retreated at the entreaty of hi



Mardonius the Persian General de
killed by Pausanias and Aristides, ne
A naval victory gained the sam
the Greeks off Mycale, a promonto
Minor, under Xanthippus and Leot
478 The Athenians re-built the wall
city.
Anaxagoras first taught philo
Athens, aged only 20 years.
Death of the tyrant Gelon in Sicil
his brother, succeeded.
477 Three hundred and six of the Fa
by the Veii.
Pausanias carried on the war ag
sia. Aristides prevailed on the
to contribute to the expence of the
military chest established at Delos
476 The Veii defeated by the consul
475 Triumph of P. Valerius over th
the Sabines.
472 Volero proposed a new law at F
the election of Plebeian Magistrat
was received the year following.
471 Sophocles began to produce his
Themistocles accused by the La
ans of partaking in the treachery of
against Greece; though cleared of
he withdrew into Persia, and wa
ceived by Xerxes.
470 The Persians defeated by sea an
Cimon, son of Miltiades.
Birth of Thuycdides, the best of
torians.
469 Foundation of Capua by the Tu
Earthquake at Sparta. Revolt of
and the Messenians. They return
allegiance. The Athenians, com
the Spartans, become suspected and
Birth of Socrates, the Athenian pl
8 Victory over the Volsci. An
by Quintius.

Zeuxis, the painter, flourished.

6 Death of Hiero, tyrant of Sicily. The Syracusans recovered their liberty.

5 Xerxes killed by Artabanus. Darius, son of the King, accused and executed by Artabanus; the latter being put to death, Artaxerxes Longimanus reigned 40 years, and favoured the Jews.

3 Both the Roman Consuls being dead of the plague, P. Valerius Publicola governed, with power to name Consuls for the year following.

2 Publication of the Terentian law in favour of the Quinqueviri, who were to have consular power.

The Persians defeated at sea by the Athenians.

61 The Terentian law discussed again. Cæso Quintius exiled.

60 Appius Herdonius Sabinus seized on the Capitol, with 4000 men. The tribunes prevented the people from taking arms. Reduction of the Capitol.

Quintius chosen Consul. The authority of the Areopagus restricted at Athens. Cimon exiled.

A fleet of 300 sail equipped by Persia, for the relief of Memphis in Egypt.

59 Another Census at Rome, 132,419 citizens.

Triumph of the Consuls over the Volsci and Equi.

The Athenians, under the command of Leocrates, defeat the Corinthians, and lay waste the Peloponnesus.

458 Esdras sent to Jerusalem to govern, by Artaxerxes, King of Persia.

Quinctius Cincinnatus, taken from the plough to be dictator, conquered the Equi, and abdicated 16 days after his promotion.

The Athenians successfully aided the Megareans against the Corinthians.

457 Ho-

457 Horatius subdued the Equi. Thebes r
covered its sovereignty. The Athenia
seized Bœotia.

456 Secular games first celebrated at Ron
Laconia laid waste by the Athenians.
The siege of Memphis raised; the Egy
tians, besieged by the Persians, set fire
their ships. Artaxerxes recovered possessi
of Egypt. Death of the poet Æschylus.

455 The Equi, invading Etruria, were
feated by the Consuls. The Romans se
Ambassadors to Athens for the laws of Sol
whence the 12 tables were taken.
Pericles, general of the Athenians, laid wa
the Peloponnesus, while Tolmidas was e
ployed in Bœotia.

451 The Decemviri appointed to frame la
for Rome.
The Cyrenians formed themselves int
republic, after the death of their 8th Kin
they had bloody wars with the Carthagenia

450 Truce between the Athenians and the pe
ple of Peloponnesus. Cimon defeated t
Persians by sea and land.

449 The Decemviri abolished on account
abusing their authority. Appius Claudi
put to death, and Consuls chosen, who we
victorious over the Equi, Volsci and Sabin
Cyprus taken by Cimon, who died there.
Artaxerxes forced to make a shameful pea
with the Greeks.

448 Revolt of Megara and Eubœa agai
the Athenians. Pericles defeated them.

447 Irruption of the Lacedæmonians into A
tica. Bœotia lost by the Athenians.

446 The affairs of Athens restored under P
ricles, who made a truce between the Spa
tans and Athenians.
Nehemiah sent to rebuild the walls of Jer
salem.

Mi

filitary tribunes first created at Rome, h consular power.
ericles governed at Athens nearly 15 years.
ensors created at Rome.
lerodotus read his history in public at iens. The isle of Samos twice subdued Pericles.
lachines for battering the walls of towns, h as the ram, &c. invented by Ar- on, of Clazomenæ.
xtraordinary famine at Rome.
orn distributed among the people by the rius Metius, who was killed for aspiring to sovereign power. Quintius created dic- r.
eginning of the war of Corinth. The cyrians aided by the Athenians.
ophocles, the poet, created chief of the ienians. Three military tribunes created Rome, with consular power.
evolt of the Fidenates against Rome.
lamercus Æmilius, dictator, triumphed r the Veii. Tolumnius their King was slain Cossus.
he city of Amphipolis built by the Athe- is.
orcyra and Corinth sent deputies to ien[illegible] of the former was pre- ed, t their aid inst
en hilosophers; H flourished. ir
u The town of e[illegible]ar, the poet, d
d,and dedicat- s declared war rcus Æmilus,
consecration of

432 War declared against the Athenians the Lacedæmonians and their allies

431 Triumph of the Roman dictator, Au Posthumius Tubertus, over the Equi Volsci. He condemned his son to death having fought without his orders.

Beginning of the Peloponnesian war betw the Lacedæmonians and the Athenians lasted about 28 years.

430 Great contagion at Athens. The peo jealous of the success of Pericles.

Death of Archidamus, King of Sparta, was succeeded by his son Agis.

429 Death of Pericles, general of the Ath ans. Birth of Plato. Anaxagoras, the ph sopher, died, aged 72.

428 Attica invaded by the Lacedæmonians the third time.

427 A fleet sent by the Athenians aga Syracuse.

426 Mamercus Æmilius, Roman dictator, umphed over the Veii.

Plague at Athens.

Demosthenes, the Athenian general, secuted the Peloponnesian war with vari success.

425 The Lacedæmonians sued in vain for pe Agis their King laid waste Attica.

424 Death of Artaxerxes, after 40 years re His son Xerxes succeeded, but after two mo was killed by Sogdian, a natural son of taxerxes, who ruled seven months. Darius thus, another natural son of the same K put his brother to death, and reigned years.

Capua seized on by the Samnites, and inhabitants put to the sword.

423 Sempronius, the Consul, unsucces against the Volsci. Sextus Tempanius quished them.

422 T

Annibal, general of the Carthagen sent into Sicily.

409 Success of Annibal against Selinus Himera. Death of the poet Eurip aged 77.

408 The Volsci defeated by the Roman dict P. Cornelius Cossus. The Athenians s on all the towns of the Hellespont, ex Abydos. Alcibiades returned to Athens, had the command of the fleet.

408 Lysander commanded the Lacedæmc army, and was assisted in Asia by C son of Darius.

407 Callicratides, a Spartan general, laid sie Mitylene, where Conon, general of the A nians, had taken refuge. New attempt o Carthagenians on Sicily.

406 Annibal killed in an engagement witl Syracusans. Dionysius made himself t of Syracuse.

Famous victory of the Athenians Arginusæ. Callicratides, the Spartan adm slain. The generals of the Athenians condemned to death for not following their victory, and seizing the bodies of slain.

Burning of the temple of Minerv Athens. Death of Sophocles, aged 90 y

405 Victory of Lysander over the Athen Their city besieged and reduced to the extremity.

Death of Darius, King of Persia. taxerxes Mnemon, his son, succeeded

Gela besieged by the Carthagenians. onysius defeated, retired to Syra where he made peace with the Ca genians.

404 Twenty-eighth and last year of the l ponnesian war. Athens taken by Lysa Thirty tyrants set over it, and its port molished.

saphernes being killed by order of the
sian king, was succeeded by Tithraustes,
made peace with the Lacedæmonians.

The Phoceans, oppressed by the
bans, implored the aid of the Spartans, w
gave rise to the Bœotian war.

395 League of the Bœotians, Athenians,
rinthians, and Argives, against the Lac
monians. Recall of Agesilaus. The S
tans lost their power at sea.

375 The Roman ladies gave their jewe
make an offering at the temple of Ap
The great disputes about the Agrarian l

394 The Falisci besieged by Camillus, su
dered on account of the Romans sen
back the children who had been betrayed
their hands.

Beginning of the Corinthian war, w
lasted eight years. The Lacedæmon
sought to restore the exiles of Corinth.
Athenians against them. Death of
sanias, king of Sparta, in exile. Victor
the Persian fleet under Conon over the L
dæmonians. Tyribazus, governor of Ly
caused Conon to be arrested.

393 Mago, the Carthagenian, defeated by
nysius. The Greeks and Italians were
league against him.

Corinth taken by the Argians.

392 Games at Rome. The Volsci defea
New war with the Volscinians.

Mago made a treaty with Dionysius.

The town of Lesbos taken by Thrasy
lus, and the Lacedæmonian general slai

391 Rhodes renounced the cause of the S
tans. Agesilaus laid waste the countr
Argos. Evagoras recovered the is.and
Cyprus, and was attacked by Artaxerxe

Tymbroo, general of the Lacedæmoni
fell in battle against the Persians.

Thrasybulus, the Athenian general,
also killed by the Pamphilians.

389 In

End of the Cyprian war. Evagoras remained sovereign of the island.

Dionysius built several towns on the coasts of the Adriatic. The Lacedæmonians sent succour against him.

384 Manlius precipitated from the Tarpeian rock.

Dionysius undertook a war against the Carthagenians, and pillaged a temple in Etruria for the supplies he wanted.

Birth of Aristotle, the philosopher.

383 Dionysius, at first victorious, was afterwards defeated, and his brother Liptines slain.

The Spartans fought to subdue the cities of Greece.

Amyntas, King of Macedon, demanded their aid against the Olynthians.

382 Victory of the Olynthians over the Lacedæmonians. Teleutias, general of the latter, killed.

Birth of Demosthenes, the orator.

381 Camillus triumphed over Volsci, and conferred the right of Roman citizen on the Etrurians.

380 Death of Agesipolis, King of Sparta, at the siege of Olynthas. The city taken by Polybdias. The Lacedæmonians rose to the greatest power in Greece.

379 Defeat of the Romans by the Volsci.

The Carthagenians, making war in Italy, suffered much by the plague, which reached Carthage. They recovered Sardinia and Libya.

378 Beginning of the war between the Bœotians and Lacedæmonians. The Thebans were assisted by the Athenians.

The Romans sent colonies to Sardinia.

377 Three Roman armies led against the Volsci. It is proposed to choose the Consul from among the Plebeians.

Chabrias

His brother Cleomenes succeeded, and rei
ed 61 years.

369 Polyphron, tyrant of Pheræ, killed by
nephew Alexander, who reigned 11 years.

The Lacedæmonians defeated by the A
cadians. The Thebans invaded Lacon
and laid siege to Sparta.

The Athenians assisted the Lacedæm
nians. Both were put to flight by Ep
minondas, who penetrated into the heart
the country, and restored the city of Messe

Euphron, tyrant of Sicyon.

368 No tribunes at Rome.

Camillus, dictator, abdicated, and an
terregnum ensued.

Pelopidas and Ismenias taken by Alexan
of Phera, who defeated the Thebans.

Epaminondas being chosen general, sav
the army.

The Lacedæmonians gained a great victo
over the Arcadians, who lost 10,000 m
After this defeat, the Arcadians built M
galopolis.

Death of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracu
occasioned by intemperate joy on carryi
off the prize for a comedy he had writt
He reigned 37 years, and was succeeded
his son Dionysius II.

Aristotle, at the age of seventeen, beca
disciple of Plato for the space of 20 years.

367 Camillus, for the fifth time dictator,
feated the Gauls in the plains of Alban
The Roman people obtained their desire
choosing one Consul among the Plebeia
They allowed the nobility to choose a pr
tor, with the right of commanding in Ro
Two Curule Ædiles were also chosen.

Epaminondas made inroads into Pelop
nesus. Chares, general of the Athenia
delivered the Phliasians, besieged by t
Achaians.

366 Luc

416 Lucius Sextus, First Consul, choſen among the Plebeians. Rome afflicted with peſtilence. End of the Bœotian war, by the mediation of Artaxerxes, who died the same year, and was succeeded by Ochus, who reigned 21 years.

415 Death of Camillus at Rome. Continued plague. Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, courted by flattering philosophers, among others, by the famous Aristippus. The Eleans defeated by the Arcadians and Athenians.

414 The inhabitants of Pisa made the Olympic games be represented, to the exclusion of the Eleans. The latter erased their Olympiad from the number of the others. Victory of Pelopidas, the Theban, over Alexander of Phera. Pelopidas slain in battle.

413 Lucius Manlius Imperiosus chosen dictator, to drive a nail into the Capitol, in order to stop the contagion.

Sedition among the Arcadians. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians embraced the cause of one party, and the Thebans that of the other. Battle at Mantinea, where the Thebans prevailed, but lost their general, Epaminondas.

412 M. Curtius leaped in full armour into a gulph in the forum. Genutius, Plebeian consul, killed in a war against the Hernici. Appius, chosen dictator, defeated the enemy.

The Satrapes of Asia rebelled against Artaxerxes. Tachos, King of Egypt, assisted by the Greeks, declared war against the Persians.

Agesilaus commanded the infantry of Tachos, Chabrias the fleet. Nectanebes, son of the Egyptian King, forsook his father, and was received by Artaxerxes. Agesilaus, besieged by Tachos, made his way through the besiegers, and afterwards died.

Onomarchus, chief of the Phocear resisted Philip. He was killed by his diers, and succeeded in command by l Phayllus.

Mausolus, king of Caria, died reign of 24 years. Artemisia, his ceeded, and erected a magnificent to husband; whence the name of Ma given to such monuments.

The Chersonesus ceded to the Atl the king of Thrace.

Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea, Chio, a disciple of Plato.

Hipparinus, son of Dionysius, rest dominions in Sicily, ruled 2 years.

352 Caius Julius, dictator against the Phayllus, leader of the Phoceans, d Thebans, and died.

351 The Falisci defeated by the Rom Tarquinians obtained a truce of 40 ye Thebans assisted with men and m Persia. Artaxerxes sent a great arr due the Phœnician rebels and the isle c Tennes, king of the Sidonians, rev was soon after killed. The Sidoni to their city, where they all perished.

350 Popilius defeated the Gauls. P king of Salamine, submitted to Per gonas was slain. Egypt conquered l erxes Ochus, king of Persia.

349 Greek pirates landed in Italy, and d Latins.

Camillus put the Gauls to flight. lerius, military tribune at the age of a Gaul who had challenged any single combat. He was called Co account of a raven, who was said voured his success.

Mentor, having the charge of th Asia, reduced under the dominion of

cities that had shaken off the yoke, and reconciled Artabazus and Memnon with the king.

348 Valerius made consul when 23 years of age. The alliance with the Carthaginians renewed. Philip subdued the towns on the Hellespont, seized on Olinthia by treachery, and sold the inhabitants. He appointed the Olympic games, where he gained many friends.

Death of Plato, the philosopher. Speusippus, his nephew, succeeded him in the academy.

347 End of the Sacred War, against the Phocæans.

Dionysius recovered Syracuse 10 years after his expulsion.

346 Philip admitted into the assembly of the Amphictyons with the two votes formerly belonging to the Phocæans, who were dispersed, and their cities destroyed. Timoleon sent by the Corinthians to assist Syracuse against Dionysius.

345 Lucius Furius, dictator, victorious over the Arunci. Timoleon, in spite of the Carthaginians, penetrated into Sicily. Dionysius held the citadel, and Icelas the town of Syracuse.

344 Reduced to extremity, Timoleon recovered himself by his prudence. Philip, of Macedon, laid waste Illyria.

Jaddus, son of Jonathan, the 6th high priest since the captivity, ruled the Jews 20 years.

343 Beginning of the war between the Romans and Samnites, which lasted upwards of 60 years. Valerius defeated them. Cornelius, with his army, being cooped up by the Samnites, was rescued by Decius, a military tribune. The Romans gained several victories, and the consuls triumphed. Timoleon delivered Syracuse from the tyranny of Dionysius, who lived afterwards as a schoolmaster in Corinth.

342 Sedition in the Roman army appeased by M. Valerius, the dictator. Timoleon defeated Icelas

las and Leptines. Great preparations c
arthaginians against Sicily.

Birth of Epicurus, the philosopher.

ace between the Samnites and Ro
The consuls abdicated, and an interre
ensued.

Philip made war on the Athenians.

340 War between the Romans and Latins.
liu condemned his son to death for h
fought without orders. P. Decius devotec
self to death for the army. The Latins
vanquished. Negociation for a peace be
Philip and the Athenians.

Defeat of the Carthaginians in Sicily b
moleon. Anaxarchus, of Abdera, the
sopher, flourished.

339 Philo triumphed over the Latins, and,
dictator, made very popular laws.

Timoleon expelled the revolted troops
Sicily.

Death of Speusippus, Plato's success
the academy. Xenocrates succeeded him.

338 Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia, po
by the eunuch Bagoas, who placed on the
Arses, son of Ochus, who reigned two
The Latins being entirely vanquished, th
sul entered Rome in triumph.

Victory of Philip, near Cheronea, ov
Athenians and Bœotians, followed by a pe

337 The Vestal Minucia buried alive at Ror
having broken her vow of chastity.
chosen commander of all the Greeks a
Persia.

Timoleon became blind, and died, aft
ing in Sicily eight years.

336 King Philip murdered by Pausanias.
ander, his son, surnamed the Great, succe
Accession of Darius Codomannus to the
sian throne.

335 Alexander chosen general of the G
against Persia. Darius put to death Bi

who intended to poison him. Alexander destroyed the city of Thebes, 1200 years after its foundation.

34 Hostilities renewed by the Samnites.

Alexander invaded Asia with 30,000 foot, and 4,500 horse. First victory at the Granicus. All the coast of Asia subdued.

33 Alexander cured by Philip at Tarsus, gained a second victory at Issus, in Cilicia. The mother, wife, and children of Darius were taken prisoners.

At Rome, M. Papirius Crassus chosen dictator.

32 War between the Samnites and Alexander, king of Epirus. The latter became an ally of Rome.

Alexander the Great took Tyre, and gave the government to Abdalonymus, a poor man of regal extraction. Agis, king of Lacedæmon, favoured Darius, and conquered for him the isle of Crete. The Greeks sent a golden crown to Alexander, who took Damascus, with all the Persian treasures. Visited Jerusalem, and offered sacrifice in the temple. Appointed Andromachus to govern Judea. Went into Egypt, and founded Alexandria.

31 170 Roman women tried and executed for poisoning several citizens.

Darius sued in vain for peace. Utter defeat of the Persians at Arbela. Darius escaped with difficulty. Alexander became master of Asia.

30 Troubles in Greece appeased by Antipater, who defeated Memnon in Thrace, and the Lacedemonians.

Alexander seized on Susiana and Persia, pursued Darius, who was killed in his flight by Bessus.

Death of Socrates, the Greek orator.

29 Bessus took the title of King, and excited the Bactrians to take arms. Hyrcania, with all

its cities, as far as the Caspian Sea, c
Alexander. He adopted the manne
rel of the Persian kings. A conspi
him. Parmenio and his son Philo
cuted by his orders.

328 Alexander penetrated into Sogdia
ried Roxana, the governor's dau
would oblige the Greeks to adore h
thenes, a philosopher, and disciple o
is said to have suffered death for ref

327 War of the Romans against th
tans and Samnites. M. Claudius
dictator, abdicated that office by r
irregularity of his election.
Alexander entered India, defeat
Porus; equipped a fleet to sail
founded several cities; and wishe
Ganges, but could not prevail with
do so Obliged to return, he sent
army along the coast.

326 Alexander, of Epirus, uncle of
the Great, was slain in Italy by th
and Apulians. Publius, proconsul
over the Paleopolitans. Alexande
recruited his troops in Persia, entere
took Ecbatana. Hephestion, his fa
of excess. Alexander subdued th
and marched towards Babylon. T
soldiers, dismissed by Alexander, er
nia, and chose Leosthenes for their

325 Papirius Cursor, dictator, triu
the Samnites.
Alexander entered Babylon contra
vice of the Chaldeans, who endeavo
suade him from it.

324 Ambassadors came from all p
world to Alexander. He spent 1
at the funeral of Hephestion. Gav
to intemperance, and died after a rei
years and seven months, without a
successor. Aridæus, son of Philip,

citadel and the Piræus. He was as
Cassander and the fleet of Antigonu
Polysperchon and his son Alexand
Athenians put to death unjustly Phoc
patriotic general and orator, and surre
Cassander, who gave the command o
to Demetrius Phalereus.

317 Olympias caused Arideus, brother
ander, to be put to death.

316 Luc. Emilius, the dictator, put to
army of the Samnites. Olympias put
by Cassander, who espoused Thessalo
of Alexander.

315 Quintus Fabius, the dictator, defeated
nites. Eumenes taken prisoner, aud pu
by Antigonus. Pithon, in Media, s
same fate. Antigonus entered Baby
leucus fled to Ptolemy, who joined
against Antigonus. Polyclitus, gene
leucus, gained two battles; one by
other by land,

314 The Samnites defeated by the Roma
Caius Petelius Libon, dictator, to
The war continued between Antig
Cassander.

312 Seleucus Nicator, or the Conquer
himself master of Babylon, and soon
the title of king of Syria. The Rom
nued the war with the Samnites under
Bubulcus, dictator. Appius Claudi
the Appian way to be made. Ptolemy
the Cyrenians, the isle of Cyprus, and
by Seleucus, seized Phenicia. In Si
thocles had raised himself to the soverei
War between him and the Carthaginia

311 Cassander Lysimachus and Ptole
peace with Antigonus. Cassander pu
to death with her son, and usurped th
donian sceptre.

310 The Tuscans vanquished, and 60,0
the sword by Fabius.

Papirius made dictator.

Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians Africa.

New war between Antigonus and Ptolei Polysperchon levied troops under the name Hercules, son of Alexander. Democracy stored in the government of Athens.

509 L. Papirius, dictator, gained a considerat victory over the Samnites. Hamilcar defeated ar killed at Syracuse. Agathocles in great dang from a mutiny among his soldiers in Africa.

508 Fabius and Decius gained several victorie over petty nations in Italy.

The Carthaginians again defeated by Agathocles.

307 The Samnites defeated by Fabius, and the Salentines by Volumnius.

Liberty restored to Athens by Demetrius, son of Antigonus. Agathocles, after taking Utica, returned to Sicily to bring succour to his son, Archagathus, in Africa.

He was taken and bound by his own soldiers; but soon after, being released, he escaped to Sicily. His children were strangled by the military: he avenged himself on the wives and children of the soldiers, and declared himself king.

5 The Romans made alliance with the Carthaginians for the third time.

The Samnites twice defeated. Rhodes besieged by Demetrius.

Agathocles gained a victory over Dinocrates, and made peace with the exiles.

Peace granted to the Samnites. The Equi defeated, and 41 towns taken in 60 days.

Demetrius obliged to raise the siege of Rhodes.

Agathocles put to the sword the people of Liri; not sparing the temples: his fleet, laden th booty, was lost.

Seleucus founded Antioch, &c.

303 Colonies sent from Rome to Sora, Alba, the country of the Equi.

Demetrius restored liberty to the citie Greece: transferred Sicyonia, Corinth, other towns to different sites.

302 C. Julius Bubulcus, dictator against the E dedicated the temple of Health. League of (sander, Lysimachus, Seleucus and others, ag Antigonus.

301 Q. Fabius Maximus, and M. Valerius F cus, dictators. The latter triumphed ove Tuscans.

Great battle at Ipsus, in Phrygia. Ant nus slain; Demetrius fled to Athens, but refused admission. Their dominions wer vided among the conquerors.

300 The dictator, Valerius, made consul.

Seleucus made alliance with Demetrius, espoused his daughter Stratonice.

Agathocles obliged Cassander to raise siege of Corcyra, and set fire to the Macedo fleet.

Arcesilaus, founder of the new academy, gan to be known.

299 Demetrius garrisoned Tyre, Sidon and C cia. He marched against Athens.

298 War with the Etrurians and Tuscans. D of Cassander, king of Macedon. Philip, hi dest son, succeeded, and reigned one year.

297 The Samnites again defeated: the two con continued for six months. After the deat Philip, his two brothers, Antipater and A ander, disputed for the crown: Antipater his own mother, Thessalonice, to death, fo vouring his brother.

296 The Romans continued with success the with the Samnites and Etrurians.

Alexander, of Macedon, implored the ai Pyrrhus against his brother. Pyrrhus, kin Epirus, seized the port of Macedon for hims

195 Decius devoted himself to death, after his father's example, for the army.

Demetrius defeated Archidamus, king of Sparta, and laid siege to the city, but returned on hearing that Pyrrhus had entered Macedon.

194 Another victory over the Samnites, who passed under the yoke. Attilius vowed a temple to Jupiter Stator. Volutius, successful in Etruria, triumphed contrary to the will of the senate.

194 Demetrius reigned over Macedonia 6 years.

Antiochus, son of Seleucus, in love with Stratonice, his father's wife, fell sick. His father yielded his wife, and a part of his kingdom to his son.

A census taken at Rome of 270,000 Roman citizens.

Eleazar succeeded Simon, his brother, as high priest, and governed 32 years.

293 The Samnites routed by Papirius; the Tuscans by Carvilius. Demetrius allowed all exiles to return to Athens.

The first dial placed at Rome in the temple of Quirinus, by Papirius.

292 Lysimachus taken prisoner by the king of the Getæ, was liberated on ceding all beyond the Danube.

Pyrrhus expelled from Thessaly by Demetrius.

291 Fabius Maximus offering to serve under his son, Fabius Gurges, defeated the Samnites, with the slaughter of 24,000 of their men.

Pythian games celebrated at Athens. Demetrius made war on the Etolians, and on Pyrrhus.

290 Man. Curius defeated the Samnites, and put an end to a war which had lasted 49 years.

Agathocles sent his son to Demetrius, who treated him with honour. Demetrius levied an immense army to enter Asia. Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Pyrrhus, combined against him.

Seleu-

Seleucus transferred the Jews into
he had built, and made them citizens.
289 Agathocles poisoned by Menon, at
citation of his grandson. Demetrius
from Macedonia. Sought in vain
from the cities of Greece. Athens w
to revolt, and chose a prætor. Demetr
ed Asia by the advice of Crates, philo
288 Demetrius forsaken by his army, su
te Seleucus, king of Syria, and died the
lowing.
286 Pyrrhus despised by the Macedonia
cated, and was succeeded by Lysima
reigned five years and a half. Quintu
sius, dictator, the first who died in th
285 Lysimachus poisoned his son Agath
cused by his step-mother of an incestuo
on her.
Ptolemy Philadelphus began to r
his father in Egypt.
284 Foundation of the Achaian republic
ing of twelve towns.
Death of Ptolemy Lagus, after a r
years in Egypt. He was called Soter, c
His son, Ptolemy Philadelphus succee
Gauls began to make war on the Rom
283 The Romans sent against them Luc.
prætor, who was slain with 13,000 m
puties sent to treat of the ransom of
were put to death by the Gauls. Th
gained a victory in Cisalpine Gaul
282 The Boii were cut to pieces by the
and obliged to make peace.
War between Lysimachus, aged
Seleucus, aged 77: Lysimachus was s
ginning of the kingdom of Pergamus,
281 Seleucus, king of Macedon, after sev
reign, was murdered by Ceraunus, s
lomey, to whom he had given refuge at
Antiochus Soter, son of Seleucus,
his father in Syria, and reigned twe

Ptolemy Ceraunus usurped the throne of M don. War between the Romans and Ta tines: Balbula, consul, defeated them, the S nites, and the Salentines.

280 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, came into Italy assist the Tarentines. He defeated the I mans, who were panic-struck at his elephan He released his prisoners without ransom.

279 Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedonia, kill by the Gauls. Sosthenes having expelled th Gauls, accepted the government under the nam of general.

Icelas, king of Syracuse, expelled by Thy nion.

278 The physician of Pyrrhus offered to Fabri cius to poison his king. The Roman gave up the traitor. Pyrrhus left Italy, and made peace. Brennus, general of the Gauls, invaded Macedon, killed Sosthenes, and marched into Greece to pillage the temple of Delphos.

277 Antigonus Gonatas reigned in Macedonia near 33 years.

The Romans continued the war against the Samnites and Tarentines: and Pyrrhus against the Carthaginians in Sicily. The Gauls seized Thrace, and laid Byzantium under contribution.

Continuation of the war in Sicily.

Pyrrhus, unsuccessful in Sicily, returned to Italy, and was defeated by the Romans. Hiero chosen commander at Syracuse.

Return of Pyrrhus into Epirus. He then invaded Macedon, and having defeated Antigonus made himself be declared king. The Vestal Sextilia buried alive for violating her virginity.

Pyrrhus entered the country of Lacedemon. He was obliged to retreat, and died before Ar , by a tile which a woman threw upon him.

The Tarentines, Samnites, and Lucanians de ted. The Romans granted peace and liberty the Samnites. Aratus, a Greek astronomer lished, as also the poet Callimachus.

271 A legion, seizing on Rhegium, were and put to the sword.
Death of Epicurus, aged 72 years.
270 The Gauls founded the state of G Asia.
269 The Romans began to coin silver m
268 The consuls triumphed over Pic temple vowed to the earth.
267 Salentum and Brundusium subdued Romans.
266 The number of Roman citizens fou 292,244.
265 The Mamertines, oppressed by th ginians, demanded aid of the Romans
264 First Punic war, which lasted 24 Appius obliged Hiero to quit Messi return to Syracuse.
This year, Diognetes being archon o the chronology of the Arundelian ma composed.
263 Eumenes, son of Eumenes, reigne gamus.
The two consuls in Sicily granted Hiero.
262 Agrigentum, in Sicily, taken by th Manasses, son of Jaddus, tenth hi since the captivity, ruled 26 years.
261 A fleet equipped by the Romans.
260 First naval victory of the Romans u lius over the Carthaginians.
259 L. Cornelius defeated the Sardinian cans, and Hanno, leader of the Carthag
258 The war in Sicily continued. Imp nasty of China called Ta Asin. Six of this race reign.
257 Att. Regulus defeated at sea; a gained a victory over the Carthaginians
Annibal the elder was cashiered by thaginian army, after the defeat of his
256 New victory of the Romans at sea Regulus obliged the Carthaginians to

vantageous peace. Manlius brought 2 captives to Rome.

Antigonus Genatas restored liberty to Atl

Beginning of the Parthian kingdom u Arsaces.

55 Xantippus, the Spartan, invited by the C thagenians, took Regulus prisoner. The c suls defeated the Carthaginians at sea: but l by a storm 220 vessels they had taken.

The Achaians began to chuse two prætc instead of one.

54 The Romans, with a new fleet, laid siege Palermo.

53 Another storm destroyed 150 vessels of th Romans.

52 Roman citizens amounted to 297,797.

The Carthaginians recovered their power at sea after the retreat of the Romans.

51 Asdrubal defeated in Sicily; was condemned to death at Carthage.

Aratus, the Sicyonian, twenty years of age, united his country to the Achaian league.

0 The Romans equipped another fleet. The Carthaginian General returned from Africa, and put the Romans to flight. Theodotus assumed the title of king of Bactria. Other eastern nations followed his example.

Pub. Claudius lost 93 vessels. The Carthaginians set fire to the Roman fleet before Lilybæum.

No fleet being equipped by the Romans, the Carthaginians laid waste all their coasts.—Alliance between Ptolemy Philadelphus and Antiochus Theos.

Rome counted 251,222 citizens.

Seleucus II. surnamed Callinicus, succeeded Antiochus, and reigned 21 years.

Ptol. Evergetes succeeded Ptol. Philadelphus Egypt.

Onias, the high priest, failing to pay the nted tribute, offended Ptolemy. His nephew, eph, appeased him.

244 Demetrius, second son of Antigonus (tas reigned in Macedonia ten years.

243 Aratus, chief of the Achaians, seize rinth. The Etolians joined the Achaian

242 The Romans, equipping a new fleet, de the Carthaginians, sinking fifty of their v and taking seventy.

241 End of the first Punic war; the Car nians obliged to cede all the islands in th diterranean, and to pay a tribute for t years.

239 The poet Livius Andronicus was the f represent tragedies and comedies at Rome.

238 Birth of the poet Ennius.

Revolt of the Gauls.

Asdrubal, sent into Spain from Car took with him Annibal, then nine years o

256 Onias II. son of Simon, ruled at Jer fourteen years.

235 The temple of Janus shut, for the firs since the days of Numa Pompilius.

234 Carvilius triumphed over the Sardinians

Nævius produced one hundred pieces f Roman theatre.

233 Fabius defeated the Ligurians and the nians.

232 Death of Demetrius II. king of Macedo

Flaminius passed an agrarian law for di the lands of the people of Pisa, which caus Cisalpine Gauls to revolt.

Spur. Carvilius, the first Roman who d ed his wife.

231 The Sardinians and Corsicans defeated.

230 Teuta, queen of Illyria, allowing her su to act as pirates, put to death the Roman e

229 War against Illyria by sea and land Romans took several towns.

Cleomenes, king of Sparta, put to deat Ephori.

228 Teuta obtained peace on agreeing t yearly tribute.

the Achai-

ans.

Seleucus III. son of Antiochus Callinicus, reigned in Syria three years.

Great preparations at Rome against the Cisalpine Gauls.

Hiero furnished victualling for the army, which was paid at the peace.

Great battle between the Gauls and Romans. The former lost their king, and were defeated.

224 The consuls defeated the Boii and Insubrians, and passed the Po for the first time.

Antiochus the Great became king of Syria, and reigned thirty-six years.

Earthquake which overturned the colossus at Rhodes.

Simon II. son of Onias II. the twelfth high priest after the Captivity, ruled twenty years.

223 The Gauls again defeated.

222 The Insubrians subdued.

Cleomenes, overcome by Antigonus, fled to Egypt. Antigonus took Sparta, and restored its liberty.

221 Ptol. Philopator, fourth king of Egypt, reigned seventeen years.

Death of Antigonus, king of Macedon.

220 The citizens of Rome amounted to 270,210.

Four new tribes added of slaves set at liberty.

Asdrubal being killed, Annibal succeeded him in Spain.

Philip, king of Macedon, began to reign, being of age. He ruled forty two years.

219 Emilius, consul, defeated the Illyrians. Demetrius, their king, took refuge with Philip.

Annibal subdued Spain as far as the Ebro.

Archagathus, the first physician that came to Rome.

Annibal took Saguntum, a city allied with Rome. The inhabitants, after a siege of seven months, all perished by the swords of the enemy or their own.

The Romans sent ambassadors to deman Annibal. Carthage refused to deliver him.

219 Beginning of the war between the Achaian and the Etolians.

Extinction of the race of Hercules at Sparta.

218 Second Punic war.

Scipio sent into Spain; Sempronius int Africa.

Annibal crossed the Alps with an army o 90,000 foot, and 12,000 horse.

217 Flaminius, consul, defeated and slain wit 15,000 men, by Annibal, near the lake Tras mene. Q. Fabius Maximus, the dictator, gain time, and recovered the affairs of Rome.

Antiochus the Great came to Jerusalem, an wishing to enter the holy of holies, was pre vented by a prodigy.

216. Famous victory of Annibal over the Roma at Cannæ. 40,000 killed, 3,000 prisoners.

Antiochus crossed Mount Taurus, made a alliance with Attalus, and declared war again Acheus.

The Romans refused to ransom the prisone taken at Cannæ. Several nations in Italy sub mitted to Annibal. Philopator deterred h prodigies from obliging the Jews to change the religion.

215 Philip, King of Macedon, made an allian with Annibal.

After the death of Hiero, his grandchi Hieronymus, ruined the kingdom of Sicily.

214 Acheus revolted against Antiochus, took r fuge at Sardes, wh[illegible] he was besieged.

Archimedes saved the town of Syracuse fro falling into the hands of the Romans.

212 Syracuse taken by the Romans, after a thr years siege. Archimedes, the celebrated m thematician, slain. The two Scipios we killed in Spain. Luc. Marcius defeated t Carthaginians, with the slaughter of 37,0 men.

Annib

Annibal took Tarentum.

212 Gracchus, proconsul, assassinated by treachery. The Romans wasting Greece, the Achaians implored aid of Philip.

211. Publius Scipio, aged 24, sent into Spain.
Antiochus the Great conquered Judea.

210 P. Scipio took New Carthage in Spain.
The Chinese annals begin to notice the great Empire of the Huns in Tartary. It was destroyed A. D. 93.

209 Marcellus gained a battle against Annibal. P. Scipio successful against Asdrubal. The number of Roman citizens 227,107.

208 Marcellus, consul, killed by Annibal in an ambuscade: the other consul wounded.
Asdrubal sent to the aid of Annibal, was intercepted, defeated, and killed.

207 Beginning of the Imperial Dynasty of China, called Han. This race had 25 Emperors till A. D. 220. They restored the sciences among the Chinese, and had great wars with the Huns or Tartars; whence some Chinese settled on the Caspian Sea, and had intercourse with other nations.

206 P. Scipio defeated Asdrubal, expelled the Carthaginians from Spain, went over into Africa, and returned to Rome, loaded with booty, which he deposited in the treasury.

205 Scipio sent to Sicily to prepare for his expedition against Carthage.

204 Scipio, ordered to Africa, laid siege to Utica.
Death of Ptol. Philopator. His successor was Ptol. Epiphanes, only 4 years old.

203 Scipio took the camps of Asdrubal and Lyphax, and several towns.
The Carthaginians recalled Annibal. Scipio granted a truce to Carthage, which sent deputies to Rome. Annibal returned to Africa.
Antiochus and Philip divide the kingdom of Ptol. Epiphanes.

Annibal

202 Annibal entirely defeated by Scipio, who granted peace to Carthage.
Civil discord at Alexandria among the tutors of the king.

201 End of the second Punic war; the Senate having granted peace to Carthage.

200 First Macedonian war. Philip laid siege to Abydos, where the inhabitants killed themselves and families.

199 Cn. Bebeius Tamphilus surrounded, with his whole army, by the Insubrian Gauls.

198 The consul Quinctius repulsed Philip in Epirus. His brother seized on all the coast. The Romans made a league with the Achaians.

197 Eumenes succeeded Attalus, as king of Pergamus, and reigned 38 years.
Antiochus made himself master of Syria, and treated the Jews with mildness.

196 End of the war with Philip. Greece restored to liberty.

195 Annibal took refuge with Antiochus, king of Syria.
The Celtiberians in Spain twice defeated by the Romans.

194 The Senate, for the first time, at the public theatre, in a place separated from the people.
Cato, proconsul, received the honours of a triumph for conquering Citerior Spain.

192 Beginning of the Syrian war. Antiochus, persuaded by Annibal, seized Greece and the adjacent isles.

191 Attilius, consul, defeated Antiochus at the Straits of Thermopylæ. The Romans gained a naval victory over the Athenians.

190 Luc. Scipio, and his brother Publius, entered Asia, and defeated Antiochus.

189 The Senate granted peace to Antiochus, and gave audience to the deputies of Eumenes, of Rhodes, and others. The Greek cities in Asia recovered their liberty.

T[illegible] L[illegible] quitted the
nd [illegible]
M[illegible] conch[illegible] an all
ith Antiochu[illegible] destroyed
alls of Sparta[illegible] the laws
ycurgus.

P. Scipio, accused of having sold peace t
ntiochus, withdrew from Rome. Luc. Scipi
ondemned for peculation, through the jealousy
f Marc. Porcius Cato.

Seleucus, 4th son of Antiochus the Great,
ceeded his father.

The pleasures of Asia begin to corrupt the
austere morals of the Romans.

Death of P. Scipio Africanus.

Philopœmen, chief of the Achaians, taken by
e Messenians, and put to death at the age of
0.

Death of Annibal, the most inveterate ene-
y of Rome.

Sparta added to the Achaian league. Death
Plautus, the comic poet.

Ptol. Philometor reigned in Egypt 35 years.

Philip, of Macedon, put to death his son
metrius.

The citizens at Rome found to amount to
244.

o towns in Spain destroyed by Gracchus.

rseus succeeded his father, Philip, in Ma-
ia, and reigned 10 years.

r by the Romans in Istria, Liguria, and
ia.

iochus Epiphanes succeeded Seleucus in
and reigned 11 years.

r expelled his brother Onias from the
od, and ruled 2 or 3 years.

us, king of Macedon, sent deputies to
, who had audience in the night.

ame king endeavoured to gain the
nd Achaians. The Romans sent de-
Macedonia.

Antiochus came to Jerusalem. He equip
a fleet in Phœnicia against Egypt.

173 Menelaus supplanted his brother Jason,
obtained the high priesthood. He being st
ped of his dignity, his brother Lysimachus
invested with it.

172 First expedition of Antiochus into Eg
He defeated the Generals of Ptolemy,
obliged hi and his sister Cleopatra to retire
Alexandri .

171 Second war of the Romans against the M
cedonians. Perseus defeated Licinius. L
nius, in a second battle, defeated Perseus.

Antiochus, entering a second time i
Egypt, was stopped by a Roman deputy.

170 Antiochus, coming to Jerusalem, put to de
80,000 in three days, and 43,000 were made
soners, and as many sold. He entered the te
ple, profaned the sacred vases, and robbed
treasury.

169 Perseus surprised and put to flight. T
Rhodians declared to the Romans that t
would assist Perseus, if they did not make pe
Perseus assisted by the Illyrians.

168 Emilius Paulus defeated Perseus and the
lyrians.

Antiochus, coming to Antioch, put seve
Jews to death; among others the venera
Eleazar.

Mattathias, the priest, chief of the Asmon
race, declared war against Antiochus.

167 Macedonia made a province by Emilius Paul
who led Perseus and his sons in his triumph
Rome.

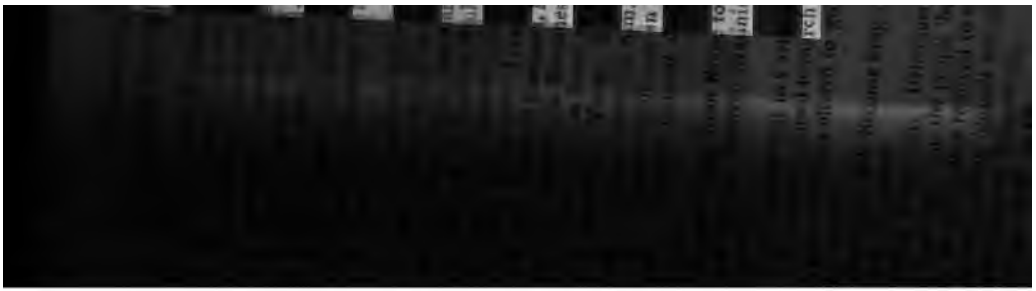
Death of Mattathias. His son, Judas Mac
beus, continued the war.

166 Marcellus, consul, defeated the Gauls; S
pitius, the Ligurians.

Judas Machabeus became leader of the Je

165 Lysias, commanding in Syria, defeated
the Jews; as also Gorgias.

Ju



Andriscus being defeated, Macedonia became again a Roman province.

147 P. Scipio took the port of Carthage, and reduced the inhabitants to extremities.

146 Achaia and all Greece reduced to a tributary province of Rome. Carthage destroyed by Scipio.

Alexander Bala being killed, Demetrius Nicator reigned after him five years.

145 Ptolemy Evergetes II. or Physcon, reigns in Egypt twenty-eight years.

The people of Antioch revolted against Demetrius. The Jews delivered Demetrius, who was shut up in his palace.

Antiochus, son of Alexander Bala, seizes Antioch, and made alliance with the high priest Jonathas.

144 Jonathas renewed the alliance made by Judas with the Romans and Lacedemonians.

Tryphon put Jonathas to death.

143 Simon succeeded his brother Jonathas, and reigned ten years.

142 Simon shook off the Syrian yoke, and fortified Jerusalem.

141 War with Numantia, in Spain.

Tryphon usurped the sceptre of Syria, and reigned about four years.

140 Q. Pompey made unsuccessful war with the Numantians.

Antiochus Sidetes married Cleopatra, the wife of his brother Demetrius.

139 The senate annulled the peace with Numantia, and continued the war under Popilius.

138 Junius, the consul, carried on war in Lusitania. M. Popilius put to flight by the Numantians.

Death of Attalus, king of Pergamus. Attalus his son, succeeded, and reigned five years.

137 The Numantians, with four thousand men defeated thirty thousand Romans. Manci-

made a [illegible] He was recalled, and [illegible]

36 Bru[illegible] n Lusitania with great success.

35 Calphurnius successful against the Numantians.

John Hircanus succeeded his father Simon, and reigned twenty-eight years.

The Historical books of the Old Testament, and of the Machabees end this year.

Antiochus Sidetes laid siege to Jerusalem, but afterwards made peace with the Jews.

War of the slaves in Sicily.

34 Scipio, as consul in Spain, restored military discipline.

33 Death of Attalus, who bequeathed the kingdom of Pergamus to the Roman people.

Numantia destroyed by Scipio. The slaves defeated in Sicily by Piso.

32 End of the servile war by Popilius. Licinius, consul, defeated, taken, and put to death. Death of Perpenna by sickness.

31 Antiochus Sidetes undertook an expedition against the Parthians. John, high priest of the Jews, acquired the name of Hircanus, by his feats against the Hircanians. Antiochus fell at length into an ambuscade, was killed, and his army cut to pieces.

Demetrius Nicator recovered his dominions in Syria, and reigned 4 years.

30 John Hircanus, on the death of Antiochus, seized Gerizim, and demolished the Samaritan temple.

29 Aquilius put an end to the war with Aristonicus, about the kingdom of Pergamus.

The Egyptians rising against Ptol. Evergetes, burnt down his palace. The king fled to Cyprus. Scipio found dead in his bed.

28 John Hircanus s[illegible]dued the Idumeans.

Dem[illegible] tri[illegible] defeated by Alexander, calling him [illegible] of Bala. Cleopatra killed her husban[illegible]rius.

127 Seleu-

127 Seleucus V. son of Demetrius a having seized part of Syria, was his mother's orders.

126 A Chinese officer travelled nea Sea, and was present at a battle Scythians and the Parthians.

125 Fulvius promised to all the Itali of Roman citizens.

124 Sextius, consul, defeated the Sal and founded a colony at Aix, in P

123 The Senate ordered Carthage to years after its destruction.

Mithridates VI. King of Pontu his wars with the Romans, began t

122 Domitius defeated the people and the Allobroges.

121 Fabius terminated the war agai broges. Gallia Narbonensis red vince. Sedition at Rome, excited chus.

120 Antiochus Gryphus obliged his patra, to take the poison she intend

119 C. Marius, tribune, put Metelli

118 A colony sent to Narbonne.

117 The Gauls defeated by Mar sul.

114 Antiochus IX. expelled his bro chus Gryphus, from Antioch, es patra, who was divorced by Ptole and reigned eighteen years.

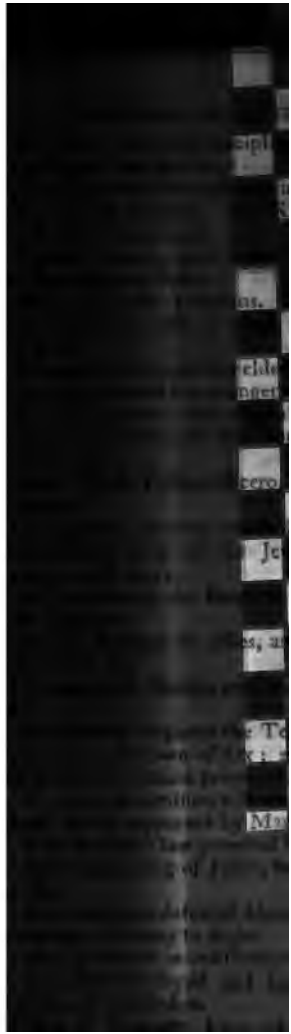
112 Antiochus IX. expelled from Gryphus.

111 Rome declared war against Ju of Numidia.

110 Posthumius, consul, corrupted sents of Jugurtha.

109 The Cimbri entered Italy, and nus, consul.

John Hircanus took Samaria, Ptolemy.



Death of Antiochus Gryphus, after a reign of twenty-nine years.

95 Seleucus, son of Gryphus, defeated and slew Antiochus IX. His son, Antiochus X. succeeded to his part of Syria.

94 Seleucus, son of Gryphus, put to flight by Antiochus, took refuge in Mopsuesta, where he was burnt to death by the inhabitants, with all his friends.

93 Antiochus, second son of Gryphus, defeated and drowned. His brothers, Philip and Demetrius, succeeded in his stead.

91 M Livius Drusus having proposed to make the allies citizens of Rome, was killed by persons unknown.

90 In the war with the allies, Lucius Cæsar was defeated by Vettius : Cato rallied his troops, and proved successful.

Antiochus Eusebius, vanquished by Philip and Demetrius, retired to the Parthians.

Cleopatra put to death by her son, Plot. Alexander, king of Egypt.

89 L. Sylla defeated the Samnites. L. Porcius, consul, slain.

88 War against Mithridates. Sylla being named to command, Marius caused him to be divested of authority Sylla became master of Rome, and expelled Marius.

Mithridates ravaged Phrygia, put to death the ambassadors and all the Romans in Asia, seized Macedon, Thrace, and all Greece.

Plot. Alexander expelled from Egypt, and his brother Lathyrus restored.

87 Rome besieged by the four armies of Cinna, Marius, Carbo, and Sertorius.

87 The city being taken, a great deal of bloodshed ensued.

Plotius Gallus, first teacher of rhetoric at Rome.

86 Sylla retook Athens, and restored it to liberty.

85 L. Flac-

85 L. Flaccus, sent to succeed Sylla, was killed.
Tigranes, king of Armenia, acknowledged king of Syria, reigned eighteen years.

84 Civil war with Sylla. Cinna, the consul, slain. The senate sent deputies to Sylla, to treat for a peace.

83 Sylla, crossing the sea, gained a great victory over Narbanus.
Q. Sertorius, despairing of the affairs of Marius, set out for his province in Spain. Cn. Pompey joined Sylla with three legions.
Burning of the temple of Delphi.
Sylla defeated Marius, and was declared perpetual dictator. Murena undertook the war with Mithridates.

81 Sylla, recalling Murena, defeated Mithridates, and entered Rome in triumph.
Death of Ptol. Lathyrus; Berenice Cleopatra, his daughter, succeeded. After six months, she married Alexander II. son of Alexander I. whom Sylla had sent to govern. He put her to death after a few days, and reigned 15 years.

80 Metellus, consul, commanded the Roman army against Sertorius in Spain.

79 Sylla abdicated the dictatorship.
Alexandra, widow of Alexander Janneus, king of Judea, reigned, after his death, eleven years.

78 Death of Sylla, aged sixty years.
Lepidus, consul, wishing to annul all the acts of Sylla, was opposed by his colleague, Catulus, and expelled from Rome.

77 Catulus and Pompey defeated Lepidas's army, and drove him to Sardinia, where he died.
Cn. Dolabella, successful in Macedonia, entered Rome in triumph. Claudius made war in Thrace. Pompey marched against Sertorius.

76 Pompey and Metellus were defeated by Sertorius and Perpenna.

74 Alliance between Sertorius and Mithridates, who, seizing Bythinia, besieged Cotta, the con-

sul, in the town of Chaleedon; but wa
to raise the siege by Lucullus.
P. Servilius Isauricus reduced Crete
licia to provinces.

73 Beginning of the war against the
Italy, whose leader was Spartacus.
Sertorius put to death by his own
Pompey recovered Spain. Ptol. Dio
Anteles reigned in Egypt 14 years.

72 C. Curio triumphed at Rome for hav
quished the Lacedemonians.

71 Lucullus defeated Mithridates, and
him to fly to Tigranes in Armenia.

70 Hircanus II. high priest, reigned a
death of his mother.
Censors restored at Rome. Birth o
the Latin poet.

69 Lucullus entered Armenia, defeated T
and took the city of Tigranocerta.

68 Lucullus took Nisibé, defeated Mitl
and acknowledged Antiochus king of

67 Pompey obtained the command against
rates.
Lucullus abandoned by his army.
dates recovered his dominions.

66 Pompey defeated Mithridates, who
fused an asylum by Tigranes. Tigra
mitted to Pompey, who left him Armen
Conspiracy of Piso and Cataline, at Ro
covered.

65 Pompey defeated the Iberians, pursu
thridates, and made great slaughter of th
nians.

64 Phraates, king of Parthia, declared war
Tigranes, who asked succour from P
but not obtaining it in time, made peace
Pompey made Syria a Roman provinc

63 Pharnaces obliged his father Mithri
kill himself. Pompey entered Jerusal
posed a tribute, restored Hircanus,
away Aristobulus captive.

Birth of Augustus.

62 The army of Cataline cut to pieces, and he slain in battle.

61 Pompey entered Rome in triumph.

60 First triumvirate. Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar leagued together.

59 Cæsar passed the Agrarian law, imprisoned Cato for opposing it, and obtained Cisalpine Gaul for three years, and transalpine Gaul for five years.

58 Cicero banished. The Helvetians and Ariovistus defeated by Cæsar.

57 Return of Cicero from exile.

Cæsar successful in Gaul.

56 Cæsar wintered at Lucca. Pompey and Crassus joined him there.

Hircanus restored to the high priesthood at Jerusalem.

Five justiciary tribunals appointed by the Romans in Judea.

55 Crassus had the government of Syria, Pompey of Spain, and Cæsar of Gaul. Expedition of Cæsar into Germany and Great Britain.

Pompey appeased the troubles in Judea.

54 Crassus made war on the Parthians. Second expedition of Cæsar into Britain.

55 Crassus cut off by the Parthians.

52 Pompey chosen sole consul. Milo condemned to banishment for having killed Clodius.

51 Cicero, proconsul in Cilicia, saluted imperator by the military.

Cassius drove the Parthians from Syria.

Death of Ptolemy Auletes.

50 Mutual distrust between Cæsar, Pompey, and the Senate.

49 Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. The Senate named a day for Cæsar to disband his troops. Mark Antony and Cassius, with Curio, joined Cæsar, who seized on Rimini, defeated part of Pompey's army in Spain, and received the remainder on capitulation. Pompey

pey marched from Rome. Cæsar named di
tator. On his abdication, he was named co
sul to Servilius. Aristobulus poisoned in J
dea.

48 Battle of Pharsalia, in Macedon. Pomp
vanquished by Cæsar, retired to Egypt, wh
Pto emy caused him to be put to death. C
retired to Africa.

An ipater, father of Herod, made goverr
of Judea.

47 Alexandria taken by Cæsar. Part of t
Alexandrine library burnt.

46 Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus, conquered
Cæsar.

Cato, Scipio, and Petreius, defeated by Cæ
in Africa, put themselves to death.

Cæsar returned in triumph to Rome. I
caused the calendar to be corrected by Sosigen
a mathematician.

45 End of the civil war, by the total defeat of t
sons of Pompey in Spain. Cæsar triumphed
Rome, took the title of imperator, was cho
consul for 10 years, and perpetual dictator.

44 Cæsar slain in the Senate by Brutus and C
sius, with other conspirators, who seized on t
capitol. Mark Antony excited a sedition, e
pelled Brutus, and was himself expelled
Cæsar Augustus.

43 Augustus, sent against Antony, made
league with him and Lepidus to govern un
the name of Triumvirs. Execution of Cic
and of many more.

42 Brutus and Cassius defeated near Philip
in Macedon, laid violent hands on themselve
Herod, who succeeded Antipater, his fath
espoused Marianne, daughter of the high pri

41 Antony governed in Asia; Cæsar in Ita
Sextus Pompey, son of the great Pompey, m
ter of the sea.

40 Antony espoused the sister of Augusti
The Parthians carried into captivity Hircan
II. hi

II. high priest of the Jews, and placed Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, in his stead.

Herod obtained from the Senate the kingd of Judea.

Pompey the younger made peace with Augustus, and Antony. Ventidius defeated t Parthians.

Augustus married Livia.

The fleet of Augustus beaten by Pompey.

Sextus Pompey, continuing master of the sea laid waste the coasts of Italy. Antigonus put to death by Herod, and the reign of the Armenians concluded, after 126 years.

Sea fight, wherein Pompey was defeated by Augustus, who stripped Lepidus of all authority.

Antony severely handled in Parthia.

S. Pompey put to death. Herod made Aristobulus, brother of Marianne, high priest, but jealous of his popularity, he caused him to be drowned.

Antony treacherously took and imprisoned the king of Armenia, and divided his kingdom among the children of Cleopatra.

Famous battle of Actium in Epirus, where Augustus was completely victorious. Antony ed to Egypt after Cleopatra.

Herod obtained forgiveness from Augustus r having joined Antony.

Augustus entered Egypt. Antony and Cleora put an end to their lives.

Augustus triumphed thrice at Rome.

Herod put to death his wife, Marianne, and mother. Death of Terentius Varro, a most ued Roman, aged 90.

he name of Augustus given to Cæsar Octavius.

rnelius Gallus, the Latin poet, governor ypt, condemned for his crimes, and bail, killed himself.

at famine in Palestine.

24 L. Emilius victorious in Spain. Herod rebuilt Samaria, and called it Sebaste. Batthia became a province.

23 Augustus dangerously sick: cured by Antonius Musa. Death of Marcellus. Augustus invested with the office of tribune and the proconsulship.

22 Conspiracy of Murena and others discovered, and punished with death. Expedition of Petronius into Ethiopia, who obliged the queen Candace to sue for peace.

21 Augustus gave his daughter Julia in marriage to M. Agrippa.

23 Augustus subdued the Cyrenians, punished the Tyrians and Sidonians, sent Tiberius into Armenia, and received at Samos Indian ambassadors, who made alliance with him.

19 Return of Augustus to Rome. Agrippa subdued the Cantabrians.
Death of Virgil.

18 Herod began to repair the temple of Jerusalem.

17 Augustus founded the secular games. Birth of Lucius Cæsar, brother of Caius.

16 Agrippa, coming to Syria, was received by Herod with great honours.

12 Death of Agrippa. Tiberius adopted by Cæsar, after subduing the Pannonians, and married to Julia.

11 Drusus defeated the Germans beyond the Rhine and conducted his army to the Weser.

10 The temple of Janus shut; but soon after opened again.

9 Drusus made war against the Catti and Cherusci, and died before recrossing the Rhine.

8 Augustus corrected the calendar, and gave his name to the month after July.
Death of Mecænas. Tiberius crossed the *Rhine*, and defeated the Barbarians.

e grand council of the Jews put to death
nder and Aristobulus, sons of Herod,
ir father's desire.
intilius Varus, sent to Syria, impoverished
his vexations.
ict of the emperor for numbering the people
whole empire.
renius or Quirinius enrolled the people
dea.
th of Jesus Christ at Bethlehem, whither
h had repaired to be enrolled with Mary,
:trothed wife. John, surnamed the Bap-
iad been born six months before.
reumcision of our Lord. The adoration
: wise men. Joseph's flight into Egypt
Mary and the child. Massacre of the in-
its at Bethlehem. Death of Herod. His
lom was divided into four parts, among
ons. Archelaus had Judea, Idumea, and
ria, with the title of Tetrarch. Herod
as was made Tetrarch of Galilee and the
try beyond Jordan. Philip had Tracho-
and some parts adjacent, with the title of
arch.
anal made by Augustus, where a sea fight
epresented. Julia, the emperor's daughter,
cted of adultery, and banished.
icient chronologists supposed this to be the
of the birth of Christ.

A. D.

1 THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA,

Owing to a mistake of ancient chronolo reckons from the fourth year of the li Christ, 753 years after the foundation of R 31st of the reign of Augustus; 195th Olyn in the consulship of Caius Julius Cæsar, a Emilius Paulus, born twenty-two years l the Hegira of Mahomet.

4 Tiberius adopted by C. Augustus.

6 Archelaus deposed, and Judea made a man province.

7 Germanicus sent as commander into P nia.

8 Jesus Christ, twelve years old, disputi the temple.

9 Q. Varus at the head of three legions, d ed by the Germans.

11 Tiberius associated in the empire with C gustus.

14 Death of the emperor Augustus, after a of 44 years.

Tiberius proclaimed emperor.

Death of Livy, the Roman historian.

17 Death of the poet Ovid in exile.

18 Germanicus consul in Achaia, Greece the East.

19 Germanicus died in Syria: supposed poisoned by Piso. Caiaphas, high priest Jews.

23 Drusus, son of Tiberius, poisoned by nus.

24 War in Africa terminated by the dea Tacfarinas, commander of the rebels.

26 Tiberius retired from Rome into Campa

27 Conflagration at Rome. Pilate made G nor of Judea.

28 Pi

54 Death of Claudius, and accession c
55 Vologeses, King of the Parthians peace with Rome. Britannicus, son c dius, poisoned at the request of Agrij St. Paul brought in chains to Rom
58 War with the Parthians.
59 Agrippina put to death, by order son Nero.
61 Defeat of the Romans in Britain.
62 St. James, first bishop of Jerusalem by the Jews.—Death of Persius, a s poet.
64 Rome set on fire by Nero. The Ch accused and persecuted.
65 Conspiracy of Piso. His executi that of the poet Lucan, and the phil Seneca.
66 Revolt of the Jews. The Romans d Josephus, the historian, chosen Vespasian sent against them. St. Pe cified at Rome. St. Paul beheaded.
67 The Jews defeated by Vespasian. phus made prisoner. Titus, son of sian, master of Galilee.
68 Nero killed himself. Galba, gov Spain, succeeded to the empire. V drew near to Jerusalem. Murder of and Piso his adopted heir. Otho, V and Vespasian, successively Emperor year.
70 Siege and destruction of Jerusal Titus.
71 The temple of Janus shut.
74 The last Census made at Rome. Achaia, Lycia, Rhodes, Byzantii mos, and Cilicia Trachonitis, made provinces.
75 Temple of Peace, dedicated by Ve and enriched with the spoils of the temple.

78 Plague at Rome; 10,000 persons died in one day.

79 Death of Vespasian. Accession of his son Titus.
Victories of Agricola in Britain. Eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The towns of Pompeia and Herculaneum covered up.

80 Death of Pliny, the elder, while examining Mount Vesuvius. Agricola penetrated into Caledonia.

81 Death of Titus. Accession of Domitian his brother.

84 The Roman fleet sailed round the North of Scotland.

93 Second general persecution of the Christians. St. John the Evangelist banished to Patmos. Destruction of the ancient empire of the Huns, in Tartary, by the Chinese.

96 Domitian slain. Accession of Nerva. St. John returned to Asia.

97 Death of Apollonius of Tyane. Trajan adopted by Nerva.

98 Death of the Emperor Nerva. Accession of Trajan.

99 St. John the Evangelist died at Ephesus.

103 Pliny, the younger, pro-consul of Bithynia, wrote to Trajan in favour of the Christians.

105 Erection of Trajan's pillar, still seen at Rome, part of Arabia reduced to a province.

113 War of Trajan against the Armenians and Parthians. His journey to Athens, Syria, and the East.

114 Armenia subdued. Third general persecution of the Christians. Ignatius bishop of Antioch, torn by wild beasts at Rome.

115 Earthquake at Antioch. Trajan escaped with difficulty; waged war with the Parthians, and subdued them.

116 Incursion of the Jews into Egypt. Their

revolt in Cyprus, where they d
city of Salamis, and 250,000 s
Jews of Alexandria massacr
Egyptians.

117 The Parthians expelled thei
chose Chosroës. Accession of A
with the Parthians. Armenia
them.

119 Persecution of the Christians

120 Adrian arrived in Britain.

121 Construction of Adrian's
Great Britain.

122 Adrian built at Nismes a pal
tina, widow of Trajan, and sper
at Tarragona, in Spain.

123 The troubles in Parthia a
Adrian.

129 Adrian's journey to Africa.

130 Aquila translated the old tes
Greek.

131 Publication of the perpetual
by Salvius Julianus. Jerusalem

132 The monument of Pompey
Peluſium by Adrian.

134 Julius Severus sent against the

136 One hundred and eighty thousa
by the Romans. The Jews forl
Jerusalem.

138 Death of Adrian. Accession
nus Pius.

139 Apology for the Christians
The persecution continued.

148 Secular games celebrated at
900th year from its foundation.

161 Death of the emperor Antoni
sion of Marcus Aurelius, and
together.

162 War with the Parthians. T
penetrated into Armenia and M
Fourth general persecution.

165 Peace with the Parthians, wh
sopotamia and Adiabene.

166 The Roman Emperors sent ambassadors to China, on account of the silk trade.

169 Beginning of the war with the Marcomanni in Germany.

180 Death of Marcus Aurelius. Accession of Commodus his son.

185 Conspiracy of Lucilla, sister of the Emperor, against his life. She, and all the conspirators, put to death.

186 Conspiracy, and death of Perennis, prefect of the Prætorian guards.

188 The Capitol and libraries burnt at Rome, by fire from heaven. Considerable plague in Italy.

191 Fire at Rome. The palace, temple of Vesta, and a great part of the town consumed.

193 Death of Commodus on the 1st of January. Pertinax proclaimed Emperor by the Prætorian guards. Murdered by them, and succeeded by Didius Julianus, who was soon killed. Severus Emperor.

94 Niger worsted and killed by Severus, near the Euphrates.

96 Byzantium taken by Severus. His return to Italy.

197 Severus defeated and slew Albinus, at Lyons. War with the Parthians.

Severus defeated the Parthians, took their capital Ctesiphon, and subdued the Arabs and Adiabenians.

Fifth general persecution.

St. Irenæus martyred at Rome.

Tertullian, a father in the church, flourished.

Severus and his two sons in Britain.

Termination of the war against the Caledonians. Wall of Severus built in Britain.

Death of Severus, at York. Accession of his sons Caracalla and Geta.

Geta murdered in the arms of his mother, by his brother Caracalla.
Artabanus, King of the Parthians, surprised by the Roman Emperor, and his country laid waste.
217 Caraculla put to death, and succeeded by Opilius Macrinus.
218 Macrinus, and his son Diadumenianus, slain by the soldiers. Heliogabalus succeeded.
222 Heliogabalus slain in a tumult, and succeeded by Alexander Severus. The Christians permitted the exercise of their religion.
225 Excellent laws made by Alexander.
226 Artabanus, King of the Parthians, and of the Arsacidæ, was defeated and slain by Artaxerxes, a supposed descendant of the ancient Kings of Persia.
228 Ulpian, the lawyer, juris-consult, and of the Prætorian guards, slain by the soldiers.
231 Origen flourished.
235 Alexander, with his mother, put to death by the soldiers. Maximin usurped the empire. Sixth general persecution.
237 Gordians, father and son, Emperors, at Carthage. Balbinus and Maximus chosen by the senate. Maximus by the soldiers.
238 Balbinus and Pupianus put to death by the Prætorian band. Gordian the younger Gordians, began to reign.
241 Sapor, King of Persia, seized Armenia, and threatened Antioch.
A party of Franks, a people of Germany, defeated in Gaul.
244 The Emperor Gordian put to death by Philip, who succeeded him.
248 Secular games 1000 years after the foundation of Rome. Theatre of

St. Cyprian chosen bishop of Carthage.

249 Philip, father and son, killed by the soldiers. Decius, 30th Emperor.

250 Seventh general persecution.

251 Death of Decius, and his sons, while pursuing the Goths. Gallus, and his son Volusian, proclaimed.

252 The plague in several provinces, especially at Alexandria in Egypt.

253 Gallus and Volusian slain. Emilianus proclaimed; but soon after killed by the military.

Valerianus acknowledged Emperor by the senate, with his son Gallienus.

257 Eighth persecution. Martyrdom of Stephen, bishop of Rome.

258 Valerian at Byzantium and at Antioch, which he repaired. Cyriades, first of the 30 tyrants, made himself Emperor. St. Cyprian's martyrdom.

259 Cyriades killed by the soldiers.

260 The Scythians took Trebizond and Chalcedon, and burnt Nice.

Conference of Valerian with Sapor, King of Persia, who detained him in captivity, where he died. Gallienus, his son, reigned alone.

261 Plague in the provinces. The dying assisted by the Christians.

263 Gallienus defeated the tyrant Posthumus. Porphyrius, the philosopher, and Plotinus, flourished. Odenatus, King of Palmyra, seized the empire of the East, with Mesopotamia.

265 The Persians defeated by Odenatus. Triumph of the Emperor, at Rome, on that account.

267 Zenobia, wife of Odenatus, declared queen of the East. Gallienus's general defeated by her. The Scythians who had crossed the Danube were defeated. The Goths laid waste Cyzicum, Asia, and Achaia.

Tetricus

Tetricus took the title of Emperor, reigned six years in Gaul.

268 Gallienus and his brother put to de Accession of Claudius II. who defeated tyrant Aureolus; persecuted the Christi and attacked the Goths.

269 Defeat of the Goths.

270 Death of Claudius by the plague. Aure chosen Emperor by the army of Illyria.

272 Ninth persecution.
War with Zenobia.

273 Defeat of Zenobia, who is led in triu at Rome. Longinus, philosopher and torician, put to death by orders of the peror.

274 The province of Dacia, beyond the nube, abandoned by the Romans.
End of the persecution.

275 Aurelian assassinated.

276 Tacitus chosen Emperor by the senate; ed after six months; Florianus his bro killed after three months reign. Aure Probus chosen Emperor.

277 The Barbarians expelled from Gaul.

282 Probus killed for his severity to the tro
Marcus Aurelius Carus proclaimed.
War in Persia and Gaul.

283 Mesopotamia seized by Carus. His d by a thunder-bolt.

284 His sons Carinus and Numerianus succ ed. Games celebrated at Rome. Nun anus died by the treachery of Aper, father-in-law. Diocletian, chosen by army, avenged the murder of his predece
Great persecution.
According to the Chinese history, am sadors were sent from Rome to China presents.

285 Carinus assassinated.

286 Carausius proclaimed himself Emperc Britain. Gaul was attacked. Max

nus Herculeus, declared Emperor; vic ous in Gaul.

87 The Salic Franks settled on the Rhine.

91 Constantius and Maximinianus Galer declared Cæsars.

92 Diocletian adored as a God.

93 Carausius, usurper of the sovereignty Great Britain, put to death, and succeeded l Albetus. The Franks expelled from Bat via by Constantius: great numbers slain others transported into Gaul.

95 The Carpi obtained lands in Pannonia.

92 Galerius Cæsar victorious over Narses, King of Parthia, who added five provinces on the Tigris.

93 Tenth general persecution.

95 Diocletian and Maximinus resigned the empire.

Conſtantius Chlorus and Maximinus Galerius proclaimed Emperors. Severus and Maximinianus Cæsars. Defeat of the Franks in Gaul by Constantius.

5 Constantine saluted Emperor by the army. Maxentius, son of Maximinus Herculeus, proclaimed Emperor by the Prætorian bands.

Attempt of Maximinus Herculeus to resume the empire. Refusal of Diocletian to imitate his example.

Licinius declared Emperor.

Severe persecution in the East.

Unsuccessful plot of Maximinus Herculeus gainst his son-in-law Constantine, discovered by Fausta, his daughter. Maximius put to death at Marseilles.

Galerius died of a shameful malady.

Persecution continued by Maximinus. nversion of Constantine. Maxentius deted and drowned in the Tiber. The secution stopped.

'onstantia, sister of Constantine, given to Licinius

Licinius in marriage. Death of Diocl in Dalmatia.

316 Beginning of the Arians at Alexan Victory of Crispus Cæsar, son of Cor tine, over the Franks.

323 War between Licinius and Constar Defeat of Licinius in two pitched ba His exile to Thessalonica.

325 First general council at Nice in Bithyn which the Emperor was present.

The Shews of Gladiators abolishe Constantine.

326 Crispus Cæsar put to death by order father Constantine, on suspicion of a nal intercourse with Fausta his moth law.

St. Athanasius, patriarch of Alexa Persecution by Sapor, King of Persia, lasted forty years.

327 The faith preached to the Abyssinis Frumentius. The Empress Fausta p death on account of her false accusat Crispus.

328 Byzantium adorned by Constantin made the seat of the empire.

331 Edict for destroying Pagan temples.

334 Revolt of the slaves of the Sarma 300,000 of them were received by Co tine, and dispersed through differen vinces.

335 Celebration of the 30th year of the of Constantine. Council at Tyre cerning St. Athanasius accused b Arians.

336 Athanasius and all the bishops of hi exiled.

337 Death of Constantine the Great Christian Emperor. The empire d among his three sons.

338 St. Athanasius recalled to Alex Expedition against the Persians.

their King, obliged to raise the siege of Nisibe.

Council at Rome concerning St. Athanasius.

Constantine defeated and slain by the forces of his brother Constans.

Troubles in several churches occasioned by the Arians.

Persecution in Persia.

Unsuccessful war of Constantius with the Persians.

Reign of Constantius alone, Constans being put to death by Maxentius, who usurped the title of Emperor, at Autun.

1 Maxentius attacked and defeated by Constantius. Gallus made Cæsar. Persecution against the catholics.

2 Several cruelties committed in the East by Gallus Cæsar. Jews put to death, and several of their towns burnt.

3 The tyrant Magnentius, and his brother Decentius, laid violent hands on themselves.

4 Gallus put to death in Illyria by order of the Emperor.

5 Council convoked at Milan by the Emperor.

Cologne taken and destroyed by the Franks, after 40 other towns on the Rhine.

Julian, brother of Gallus, declared Cæsar, and made prefect of Gaul.

56 Triumph of Constantius at Rome. Peace between Julian and the King of the Franks. Death of Antony, founder of the monastic life in the desert of Thebais.

58 Sapor II. sent ambassadors to Rome. Great earthquake in the East: more than 150 cities swallowed up: among the rest, Nicomedia.

Victories of Julian over the Salii and Chamavi, tribes of the Franks: and over the Quadi, Sarmatians, and Limigantes.

359 The

359 The Germans forced to ask peace of Julian. War with the Persians who besieged Amida. Councils at Seleucia and at Rimini.

360 Julian declared Augustus by the military. War with Persia. The Franks, called Actuarii, defeated by Julian.

361 War between Julian and Constantius. Death of the latter. Julian, Emperor, took possession of Constantinople, abjured the Christian religion, declared himself Sovereign Pontiff of the Pagans, and opened the temples of the gods. The exiled bishops were recalled.

362 Nicomedia and Nice overthrown by an earthquake. Schism of Lucifer of Cagliari, on account of the lenity shewn to the bishops fallen in persecution.

363 The temple of Jerusalem attempted to be rebuilt by the Jews, encouraged by Julian. Death of Julian the apostate.

Jovian proclaimed Emperor by the army. The heathenish temples shut up, and their sacrifices abolished. Jovian declared in favour of St. Athanasius, against the Arians and Macedonians.

364 Death of Jovian. Valentinian proclaimed Emperor by the army, declared his brother Valens his colleague. St. Basil and St. Gregory, of Nazianza, flourished.

367 Sickness of Valentinian. His son Gratian declared Augustus.

368 War between Valens and the Goths. The city of Nice almost destroyed by lightning.

369 Defeat of Athanaric, King of the Goths, by Valens.

370 The Saxons and Allemanni defeated by Valentinian.

Persecution of the orthodox bishops, and of Athanasius, by Valens.

371 The Allemanni defeated by Severus, commanding under Valentinian. The war in

Mauritania fortunately terminated by Theodosius, master of the horse.

Unsuccessful war with the Quadi. The Sarmatians subdued by the younger Theodosius, governor of Mæsia. Maira, Queen of the Saracens, embraced Christianity.

Death of St. Hilary, of Poitiers.

Death of St. Athanasius.

Valentinian's alliance with Macrianus, King of the Allemanni. Election of St. Ambrose to the see of Milan.

Persecution of the orthodox, by Valens. Death of Valentinian by apoplexy. Gratian and Valentinian the younger, saluted Emperors.

The Goths expelled by the Huns, and received by the Romans in Thrace.

The body of Valentinian carried to Constantinople. Theodosius, the elder, put to death by order of Valens.

Edict of Gratian against the assemblies of the heterodox.

Revolt of the Goths.

Battle with the Goths near Adrianople. They settled in Thrace, Scythia, and Mæsia, and penetrated to the gates of Constantinople. The Allemanni subdued by Gratian. Theodosius declared Emperor of the East.

Death of St. Basil. Condemnation of Apollinarius. St. Gregory, of Nyssa, sent to Arabia. St. Gregory, of Nazianza, translated to the see of Constantinople.

Dangerous sickness of Theodosius at Thessalonica. His baptism. Several laws made in favour of Christianity. Peace with the Goths.

Athanaric, King of the Goths, expelled by his subjects, fled to Theodosius, at Constantinople, where he died.

Second oecumenical council at Constanti-

nople. The errors of Macedonius the Holy Ghost condemned. The creed renewed. The bounds of ea chate determined. The see of Cons ple raised to the first rank after Rom churches taken from the Arians and the orthodox.

383 Maximus, tyrant of Britain, with his son. Arcadius declared August senius chosen preceptor to Arcadius Theodosius. St. Augustine prof rhetoric at Rome.

384 Deputies sent by the Persians to peace of Theodosius. Petition of chus, governor of Rome, for the re of the Pagan worship, refuted by brose. St. Jerom travelled to Jeru

386 Conversion of St. Augustin. Th and Arcadius triumphed at Const on vanquishing the Grutingii, a Go Edict of Valentinian in favour of th and the council of Rimini.

387 Inroad of Maximus into Italy, stored the worship of the Pagan de built an altar to Victory. Troubl tioch on account of the taxes, appe

388 Maximus vanquished and slain n leia, by Theodosius. Victor his in Gaul. Incursions of the Fr Gaul, who, after carrying off gre routed the Roman general.

389 Entrance of Theodosius, with his rius, into Rome. Agelmundus, of the Lombards.

390 Massacre at Thessalonica by orde odosius, on account of an insurr which the prefect was killed. Th of the church refused to the Empe Ambrose: who obliged him to penance.

Arrival of Theodosius, and his

rius, at Constantinople. Eugenius usurps the empire in the West.

392 Valentinian, the younger, wounded by Arbogasties, died. Troops raised by Arbogastes in Gaul, and among the Franks.

393 Honorius declared Augustus.

394 War between Theodosius and Eugenius. The Emperor vanquished next day, gained a complete victory. Eugenius taken and put to death.

Earthquake from September to November. Several towns swallowed up.

395 Death of Theodosius, the last who ruled the whole Roman empire.

Arcadius, Emperor of the East: Honorius of the West. Stilico made peace with the Sicambrians and Franks.

396 St. Augustin made bishop of Hippon. Conversion of Frigitilla, Queen of the Marcomanni.

397 Stilicho declared enemy of the republic, at the solicitation of Eutropius.

Death of St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan.

St. John. Chrysostom chosen bishop of Constantinople.

A part of the Franks vanquished by the Romans.

398 War between the Romans and Gildo, son of a Moorish King, in Africa. Gildo defeated, strangled himself. His conqueror and brother, Masezel, precipitated into a river by order of Stilicho.

399 War between the empire, and Tribigildis, a Goth, who was defeated, though favoured by Gainas, general of the Romans.

Demolition of the heathenish temples and idols by order of Honorius.

400 Interview between Gainas and the Emperor Arcadius. Eudoxia declared Augusta. Italy invaded by Alaric, King of the Goths. Spain, and a part of Gaul, ceded to the

Goths by Honorius. Stilicho defeat
errors in Origen's works condemned a
401 Birth of Theodosius, son of A
The Empress Eudoxia expelled the
by Chrysostom, for seizing a wido
perty.
402 The Geou-gen Tartars, or the
conquered Great Tartary, by defea
Huns of the North.
403 St. Chrysostom deposed by The
of Alexandria, and other prelates, a
stance of Eudoxia: banished, but
called by Arcadius, on account of a
among the people, and a great eartl
Alaric, marching to Rome, is defe
Stilicho.
404 St. Chrysostom banished, and
promoted to his see. Extraordinary
hail-stones: Eudoxia's death in labo
406 Italy invaded by Radagaises, with
Scythians. His army defeated by t
and Goths. Radagaises slain.
First appearance of the Vandals.
were in part defeated by the Fra
French, in Germany.
407 The Alani, Suevi, and Vandals
trated into Gaul, whence they ma
Spain. The Burgundians, comm
by Stilicho, seized a part of Gaul, a
blished a kingdom, which lasted till
Death of St. John Chrysostom in
408 Death of Arcadius: accession of
sius II. his son. Stilicho put to d
treason by Honorius, his son-in-law.
409 Siege of Rome by Alaric. It w
and given up to pillage. Death o
a few days afterwards. Succession
ulphus, his kinsman, who married P
sister of Honorius.
Spain occupied by the Vandals, Al
Suevi: Galicia and Betica by the V

Lusitania and Carthagena by the A
Gonderic, first King of the Vandals:
meric, of the Suevi: and Respendial
the Alans.

Decennial games celebrated by Theo
sius. Vicennial by Honorius.

Maximus proclaimed Emperor by Ger
tius, a general of Honorius. Gerontius
feated and slain by Constantius: Maximu
stripped of the purple, died in Spain.

The tyrant Heraclian seized Africa. Ga
invaded by the Goths under Ataulphu
Beginnings of Pelagius and Celestius: thei
dogmas about grace and original sin. The
Greater Armenia divided between the Per
sians and Romans.

Italy attacked by a fleet under Heraclian.
His defeat and death.

Pulcheria declared Augusta. The Goths
defeated by Constantius, driven from Nar
bonne, and obliged to retreat to Spain. At
talus, tyrant of Gaul.

Attalus taken by Constantius, and sent to
the Emperor. Ataulphus, King of the
Goths, slain with his children at Barcelona.
Death of Respendial, King of the Alans, in
Spain: he was succeeded by Atacius. The
Church of Constantinople rebuilt and dedi
cated. Several Christians at Alexandria put
to death by the Jews.

Isdegerdis, King of Persia, on the point of
becoming a Christian, was deterred by the
indiscreet zeal of a bishop, who burnt a tem
ple: he persecuted the Christians for five
years.

Peace between Honorius and Wallia, King
of the Goths, by the mediation of Placidia,
sister of the Emperor. Games celebrated at
Rome for the victory gained over Attalus.
The errors of Pelagius condemned by the
bishops of Africa.

417 The Pope declared Pelagius and Celestius innocent: the Vandals and Silingians in Betica exterminated by Wallia.

Aquitain ceded to the Goths by Honorius. Wallia, their King, established his court at Toulouse.

419 Earthquake in Palestine: several cities swallowed up.

420 Death of St. Jerome at Bethlehem.

War with the Persians. Varanes, their King, defeated, with his allies the Saracens. Several historians begin the French monarchy from this date, with the reign of Pharamond.

Galicia forsaken by the Vandals. China divided into two empires: the Goei Tartars in the north: and the Sam in the south.

421 Marriage of Theodosius with Eudoxia. War with Persia.

422 Thrace laid waste by the Huns. Peace with Persia. Castinus defeated by the Vandals in Spain.

423 Placidia expelled from Rome by her brother. Honorius retired to Theodosius with her children.

Death of the Emperor Honorius. John, a notary, supported by Castinus, seized the government.

424 More than 100,000 Persians drowned in the Euphrates, into which they threw themselves for fear of the Romans. Valentinian III. acknowledged Emperor of the West.

426 Public schools established at Constantinople by Theodosius, and privileges granted to the professors.

Death of Gunderic, King of the Vandals. His brother Giseric or Genseric, succeeded.

427 Pannonia recovered by the Romans. The Vandals and Alans transported to Africa, by Count Boniface.

itania laid waste by Genseric, and
tania invaded. He was pursued and
by Hermigarus, King of the Suevi,
rew himself into a river.
art of Gaul, on the Rhine, till then in
nds of the Franks, recovered by Actius.
th of Pharamond, in the ninth year of
gn: succeeded by Clodio 2d King of
1, that is, of the Salian Franks. Ga-
id waste by the Sueves.
the coast of Africa occupied by the
ls, under Genseric, who had aban-
Spain.
th of St. Augustine during the siege of
n.
rd oecumenical council, at Ephesus,
t Nestorius: who was condemned and
d.
reat fire at Constantinople, during
days; reduced a part of the city to

ity with Attila and Bleda, leaders of
uthern Huns. 700 pounds of gold
d them yearly. The Huns after-
subdued the northern nations, and
nbassadors to China.
la, King of the Huns, excited by Ho-
sister of Valentinian, to invade the
n empire.
e with Genseric, King of the Van-
Peace between Guadicarius, King of
rgundians, and Actius.
French attacked by the Goths under
ing Theodoric. Narbonne besieged,
ieved.
riage of Valentinian with Eudoxia,
er of Theodosius, at Constantinople.
and several other islands ravaged b
ths; 8,000 of them defeated by A

1
neneric. King of the Suevi, dai

ously sick, declared his son Rechila, I in his stead.

Publication of the code of laws by T dosius.

438 The Franks had now certainly a fo in Gaul, after the expedition of their l Clodio, who seized Cambray, and the cent country.

439 Carthage and several towns in A seized by Genseric.

440 Littorius, hitherto successful agains Goths, defeated and taken prisoner by odoric.

441 Theodosius made war on the Van The Roman territory invaded by the sians, Saracens, Zannians, Isaurians, Huns. They were obliged to make by Anatolius and Aspar.

Death of Hermeneric, King of the S after seven years of sickness. He was ceeded by his son Rechila, who seize tica, Seville, and Carthagena.

442 Peace between Valentinian and Gense Thrace and Illyria laid waste by Huns. Theodosius purchased peace money.

Death of St. Cyril, bishop of Alexan

445 War in Spain. Vitus, general o Romans, attacked Betica, and the in tants of Carthagena. He was repuls the Suevi and the Goths.

446 Fire, pestilence, famine, and earthq at Constantinople.

The Scots and Picts attacked the Br who, in vain, demanded assistance Rome.

447 All Europe wasted by Attila.

448 Eutyches condemned for heresy in a cil at Constantinople.

Death of Rechila, King of the S succeeded by Rechiarius.

449

Anglo-Saxons invited to Britain, as
ries against the Scots and Picts.
oxia, the Empress, retired to Jerusalem.
of Theodosius. Accession of Mar-
, who espoused Pulcharia. Dreadful
in Italy. Fathers and mothers re-
to eat their own children.
la, stiling himself the Scourge of God,
n and ravaged France. Actius, aided
odoric, King of the Goths, and Me-
, King of the French, obliged him to
he siege of Orleans, and gained a
victory in the plains of Chalons, in
agne. Attila, not discouraged, cele-
games in Thuringia, and soon at-
d new inroads into Italy.
th oecumenical council at Chalcedon.
lt of the inhabitants of Alexandria
: the Emperor. They stopped the
rtation of grain to Constantinople.
la was constrained by Actius to quit
He was defeated in Gaul by Thoris-
King of the Goths, with an immense
ter.
innings of the city of Venice by people
from the barbarians to the little
for safety. Thorismond, King of the
, put to death by his brothers. Edict
rcian, that those who were made con-
should pay a certain sum to be em-
for repairing aqueducts.
th of Attila. The empire of the
fell at his death.
y ravaged and seized by the Vandals.
ntinian killed at the instigation of
nus, whose wife he had seduced. The
n empire seized by Maximus. The Em-
Eudoxia in a revenge prevailed on Gen-
o invade Italy. He entered Rome, de-
d great part of the buildings, and carried
h spoils and many prisoners to Africa:

among others, the Empress and her daugh
The Romans stoned Maximus to death,
a few days afterwards proclaimed Av
Emperor.

The walls of all the towns in Afric
stroyed by Genseric, except those of
thage.

456 Death of Merovæus, King of the Fre
Succeeded by Childeric, their 4th King.
Emperor Avitus prevailed on Theodori
King of the Goths, to enter Spain. He
liged the Suevi to retreat to Lusitania, pu
their King Rechiarius, and put him to d
The Vandals, infesting the coasts with a
were defeated by Ricimer.

457 Death of Marcian. Election of Leo
Thracian, to the empire. Abdication
death of Avitus.

458 Great earthquake at Antioch, an
Thrace, Hellespont, Ionia, and the Cyc
About this time, according to the ann.
China, the Chinese navigated to the nor
California in America.

459 Masdrias, King of the Suevi, in Spain
Fronto, his own brother, to death.

460 Majorian prepared for war against the
dals, but visited Genseric in disguise,
made peace with him.

461 Majorian is put to death in Spain by
of Ricimer. Fire at Constantinople.
logne taken from the Romans, by Child
King of the French.

464 Beorgok, King of the Alans, defeated
put to death by Ricimer. The Va
routed and expelled from Sicily by C
Marcellinus.

465 A fire which consumed great part o
town of Constantinople: the houses
afterwards rebuilt by Zeno, with space
tween them.

Severus II. poisoned by Ricimer.
seric came into Italy with a conside

fleet; went thence to Greece and Alexandria. Childeric, King of France, recalled from exile, where he had been eight years.

466 Death of Theodoric, King of the Goths; succeeded by his brother Euric, who ravaged Spain, entered Gaul, laid siege to Clermont, in Auvergne, and was defeated by Ecdicius, son of the Emperor Avitus.

467 Anthemius, sent by Leo, Emperor of the East, was chosen Emperor of the West by the senate and army. Rome afflicted with a plague, which carried off numbers of its inhabitants.

The Suevi seized Coimbra.

468 Leo sent a fleet against the pirates and Genseric. Basiliscus, his admiral, defeated the enemy's fleet.

469 The Ostrogoths sent to Constantinople the head of Dinzic, King of the Huns, son of the famous Attila.

471 Aspar, Ardaburus, and his son, put to death by order of the Emperor.

472 Mount Vesuvius emitted flames in terrible abundance: the sun was darkened, and the fire laid waste all Campania.

473 Glycerius took the title of Emperor at Ravenna.

474 Death of Leo, the Elder, Emperor of the East, succeeded by Leo II. or the Younger, his grand-child. Young Leo died in 10 months, and was succeeded by his father Zeno. The Saracens took possession of Mesopotamia, and the Huns of Thrace. Zeno deposed by the soldiers on account of his excesses. Julius Nepos dethroned Glycerius at Rome, and proclaimed himself Emperor.

475 Basiliscus put into Zeno's place for a time.

Orestes, general of the troops, expelled Nepos, and made his son Emperor.

The

The Saxons defeated by the Romans n the Loire.

476 Basiliscus declared his son, Cæsar: but Emperor Zeno remounting the throne, nished Basiliscus and his family to Cappa cia, where they were starved to death. F at Constantinople, in which a great part the town was consumed, with the libra consisting of 120,000 volumes.

Odoacer, King of the Heruli, invaded Ita seized Rome and Ravenna, and obliged A gustulus to abdicate.

End of the Roman empire in the We 507 years after the battle of Actium.

Odoacer took the title of King of Ita and established the seat of government Ravenna.

477 Count Brachylas, refusing to acknowle Odoacer, was put to death by his ord

Earthquake at Constantinople.

480 Dreadful earthquake at Constantinop during 40 days.

481 Beginning of the reign of Clovis V. K of the French.

Theodoric, King of the Goths, marc within four miles of Constantinople: retur into Illyria, and died of a wound.

482 Macedonia and Thessaly ravaged by T odoric, sirnamed Valamer.

484 Revolt of Leontius, in Syria, who t the title of Emperor.

Death of Euric, King of the Goths, Visigoths, in Spain; succeeded by Alaric Death of Huneric, King of the Vandals. I of the persecution.

485 All the places held by the Romans Gaul seized by Clovis.

488 Odoacer defeated by Theodoric, King the Ostrogoths.

489 Another victory gained by the same.

490 Odoacer again defeated by Theodoric.

Part of Thuringia, or the country of Lie
ubdued by Clovis.

Death of the Emperor Zeno. Anastasi
hosen by the senate to succeed him. Od
cer besieged in Ravenna, by Theodoric.

Odoacer, after a siege of three years, capi
ulated; but was treacherously slain by The
doric I. King of the Ostrogoths.

Persecution of the orthodox by the Em-
eror Anastasius. An earthquake swallow-
d up Laodicea.

Euphemius, of Constantinople, exiled, and
Macedonius intruded into that see.

Victory of Clovis over the Germans,
ollowed by his conversion, and that of his
ourt.

The Sclavonians seize Poland and Bohe-
nia.

Sedition at Constantinople against the
mperor.

The Bulgarians came from Asia to ravage
hrace. The Emperor, by presents, pre-
ailed on them to withdraw.

Phenicia and Syria laid waste by the Sara-
ns. Theodoric expended large sums to
uild the walls of Rome.

Peace with the Saracens. The Circensian
nes celebrated; 3,000 people massacred by
er of Anastasius.

he Bulgarians began again to ravage
race.

nastasius, at first, successful against the
ians, was defeated, and obliged to make
honourable peace.

nastasius bribed the Bulgarians to retire
Thrace into Pannonia. They were
ed by Theodoric. The Vandals re-
the persecution in Africa. St. Ful-
and other bishops exiled by them.

Getæ defeated the Consul Sabinianus.

the statues in the public places of

Constantinople broken down by Anast
and his own erected.

Alaric, King of the Visigoths, orden
lawyers to digest the Theodosian code.
tory of Clovis over Alaric, at Vongl
Poictiers. Clovis slew Alaric with hi
hand, and made himself master of all the
tries from the Loire to the Pyrenées, e
Languedoc, then called Septimania.

Amalaric succeeded his father as K
the Goths, assisted by Theodoric his

508 The French, attacked by Theodoric
whatever they had gained in Provenc
Languedoc. Arles besieged by the F
and vigourously defended by the Goth
son Sigismund recovered part of Burgu

509 Clovis put to death several petty ki
Gaul.

Flavian and other Eutychians exco
nicated by Macedonius, bishop of Co
tinople.

510 Anastasius attempted to depose M
nius.

311 Death of Clovis at Paris. Division
kingdom among his four sons.

Macedonius expelled by Anastasius
mothy, a heterodox priest, substitu
his stead.

Sedition at Constantinople: more
10,000 people killed; and many houses

512 Sedition and massacre at Antioch.

The Heruli occupied lands in the em

513 Conversion of Cabades, King of
and of Alamundarus, King of certain
cens.

514 Vitalian, Chief of the Goths, decla
the orthodox, and made war on Anas
He ravaged Thrace, seized Mæsia
marched to Constantinople. The Em
gave him a large sum, promised to rec
exiled bishops, and he retreated.

Edicts of the Emperor against the Arians, who were deprived of their churches. Theoderic took their part. Clodomir, King of Orleans, killed in his wars with the Burgundians: two of his children murdered by his brothers: the third embraced a clerical life.

525 The city of Antioch, with many of its inhabitants, consumed by fire.

526 Great earthquake at Antioch, which lasted near a year: the remains of the city destroyed; as also Durazzo, Corinth, &c.

Death of Pope John I. in prison: succeeded by Felix IV.

Symmachus put to death by Theodoric, with his son-in-law, the celebrated Boetius. Death of Theodoric himself a few days after. Athalaric, his grand-son, succeeded as King of the Ostrogoths in Italy. The Cycle introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, the first who reckoned from the birth of Christ.

527 Justinian, nephew of Justin, associated to the empire. Death of Justin a few days after, aged 77.

528 Great sums distributed among the people by Justinian. Belisarius sent with an army against the Persians. Conversion of the King of the Heruli, and many of his people.

Boazer, Queen of the Huns, supplied Justinian with 100,000 men to guard the Bosphorus against the Barbarians.

St. Benedict founded the Monastery of Mount Cassino, in Italy, the first of the Benedictine Order.

Another earthquake at Antioch, where 4,800 people perished.

529 Antioch rebuilt by Justinian. Alamundar, a Saracen King, settled in Syria, but the Roman exarchs obliged him to retire.

Julian declared King by the Jews. Many

of these rebels slain, with their King. Publication of Justinian's code of laws.

530 Several battles gained by Belisarius over the Persians.

Hideric, King of the Vandals, deposed by his brother Gilimer, against whom the Emperor declared war.

531 The Persian King, Cavades, solicited by Alamander, a Saracen Prince, renewed the war, and gained a victory over Belisarius. The Persian general punished for buying the victory too dear.

Amalaric, King of the Visigoths, slain in a battle against Childebert. His successor, Theudia, transferred the seat of royalty from Narbonne into Spain.

532 Great sedition and insurrection at Constantinople: suppressed, after much bloodshed. Cavides, or Cavades, King of Persia, succeeded by his son Chosroës.

533 Peace with Persia. Victories of Belisarius over the Vandals in Africa.

Gilimer defeated; Carthage taken.—Publication of the Digest or Pandects.

534 Gilimer led in triumph by Belisarius to Constantinople. End of the domination of the Vandals in Africa, having lasted 105 years. Death of the young King of Italy, Athalaric. Marriage of his mother Amalasunta with Theodatus, whom she caused to be crowned. Soon after he poisoned the Queen. Death of Thierri, King of Metz; succeeded by his son Theodebert. Defeat of Gondemar King of Burgundy, by the French. Partition and end of that kingdom.

535 Justinian declared war against Theodatus to avenge the death of Amalasunta.

Dalmatia and Sicily taken from him by Belisarius.

536 Revolt of the troops in Africa quelled by Belisarius. Eggs of silk-worms brought

from the Indies by two Monks to C
tinople, where the silk-manufacto
gan. Great success of Belisarius
South of Italy.

537 Rome expelled the Goths, and op
gates to Belisarius.

538 Rome besieged by Vitiges. Po
verius suspected of befriending the
was exiled; but recalled by the E
Vigilius, chosen in his stead, prev
Belisarius to banish him again. He
exile. Illyria laid waste by the
more than 120,000 prisoners carried

539 Pestilence, war, and famine,
Italy. Vitiges rased the siege of
Milan rased by the Goths; mo
300,000 inhabitants put to the sword.

540 Theodebert, King of the French, ma
the assistance of Vitiges. The pla
liged him to retire. Vitiges in R
besieged, and taken by Belisarius, w
him prisoner to Constantinople. Be
created Patrician, and sent to comm
the frontiers of Persia.

540 Cassiodorus, a learned minister o
embraced a monastic life, and co
several works.

Chosröes, King of Persia, penetra
Syria, and granted peace to the Emp
an annual tribute.

The Moors in Africa defeated t
mans, and killed their commander.

541 Basilius, the last Consul chosen a
or Constantinople. The Roman con
lasted 1048 years. After this perio
reckoned from the consulship of B
till the year 566.

Theobald, King of the Goths,
followed by Eraric, who was slain, a
ceeded by Totila.

542 C

12 Chosröes obliged by Belisarius to repass the Euphrates.

Childebert, King of France, and his brother Clotaire, laid waste Spain, and seized some towns.

13 Totila passed the Tiber, seized Camponia, Apulia, and Naples.

Chosröes ravaged the Roman territory. Belisarius marched against him, but was, by a contagious malady, obliged to retire.

An earthquake almost universal, 6th Sept.

14 Belisarius sent against Totila.

15 Tivoli taken by Totila, and all the inhabitants put to the sword.

16 Dispute about the celebration of Easter.

The towns of Spoletum, Perugia, and others, taken by Totila. Rome besieged.

17 Kingdom of Northumberland founded by Ida. Rome taken by Totila; 80,000 of the inhabitants killed: a third part of the walls destroyed; the remainder spared on the remonstrance of Belisarius.

The Romans defeated the Goths in Lucania. Belisarius recovered Tarentum, Spoletum, and Rome.

Pope Vigilius ordered to Constantinople by the Emperor, to condemn the three chapters of the works of Theodore, of Mopsuesta, refused, consented, retracted, and prayed the Emperor to refer it to a general council.

Theodbert, King of Austrasia, or Metz, killed by an accident, and succeeded by Theodebald his son.

18 Italy ravaged again by the Goths.

Illyria seized by the Sclavonians.

Belisarius recalled from Italy.

19 The Goths ceded again to the French what they held in Provence. Rome taken, fortified, and embellished, by Totila.

20 Dreadful earthquake in Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia.

The

550 The Duchy of Poland founded by chus.

551 Germanus sent against the Goths, l dead, they made themselves masters c Italy.

Theodebald, King of Metz, sent amb dors to Constantinople, but refused to don the Goths, or to make alliance witl Emperor.

552 Theodorus and Mennas, giving an orth profession of faith, were absolved.

Narses, sent against the Goths, def them at sea, and expelled them from S Thrace laid waste by the Huns.

Beginning of the Turks, a race o Huns, who this year conquered Great tary, and put an end to the dominion c Geougen, or Avari.

Narses penetrated into Tuscany, r and killed Totila.

The Goths chose Teia for their Kin

553 Teia defeated and slain. With him t the dominion of the Goths. Italy w stored to the Empire. Earthquake at stantinople which lasted 40 days.

554 Pope Vigilius obtained leave to retu Rome.

Athanagildis, chosen King of the goths, fixes the seat of government at T

The Romans attacked and defeat Colchis, by Chosröes.

555 Italy invaded by the French and Ger The French all cut to pieces by N 50,000 Romans in Colchis routed by Persians.

556 Chramne, natural son of Clotaire, rev against his father. Civil wars in Fr Insurrection of the Jews at Cesarea, app by Adamantius.

557 The church of St. Sophia, rebuilt at stantinople, by Justin.

558 The Danube, being frozen over, the Huns passed on the ice, and laid waste Mæsia, Thrace, and Greece. They threatened Constantinople, and were prevailed on by Belisarius to retire, in consideration of a sum of money, and the promise of an annual tribute. A dreadful pestilence at Constantinople. Death of King Childebert, at Paris. Clotaire, his brother, succeeded, and re-united the French under one King.

560 Chramne, son of Clotaire, after being reconciled to his father, revolted anew. The Count of Brittany, who supported him, was slain; and Chramne burnt, with his wife and children, by his father Clotaire.

561 Conspiracy against Justinian. Belisarius being suspected, was stripped of all his offices, and imprisoned.

Death of Clotaire, King of France. The kingdom was again divided among his four sons.

563 Justinian embraced the doctrine of the Incorrupticolæ, who maintained that the body of Christ was incorruptible. He exiled the orthodox bishops for refusing to subscribe to that error.

Embassy from the Great Cham of Tartary to the Emperor.

Death of Belisarius.

564 Expulsion of Eutychius from the see of Constantinople, for rejecting the errors of the Incorrupticolæ. John, the scholastic, substituted in his stead.

565 Death of the Emperor Justinian. Justin II. or the Younger, elected.

Plague in Italy, France, and Germany.

567 Death of Caribert, King of Paris. Liuva, King of the Visigoths, in Spain.

The Emperor imprisoned and put to death Justin, one of his relations, who commanded the army; and recalled Narses, governor of Italy, who died at Rome, aged 95.

568 The

568 The Lombards, having left Pann
tled in Italy under their King, Alb
Longinus, first exarch or gov
Italy, at Ravenna.

569 Liguria and several other provinc
by the Lombards.
Embassy from the Oriental Tur
tars, on the silk-trade.

570 Birth of the false prophet, Mah
Mecca.
The bishops of Italy sold the gold
vases of their churches, and distri
price among the poor, to save th
the plundering Lombards.

571 Kingdom of the East Angles es
by Uffa.

572 Death of Liuva, King of the Vis
Spain. His brother Leovigildis suc

573 Death of Alboin, King of the L
by the treachery of his wife.
Irruption of the Huns. The F
pulsed them from Thuringia, whicl
laid waste.

574 Cleph, King of the Lombards,
by one of his servants. His domir
divided among his generals. The
ans, shaking off the Persian yoke,
tected by the Emperor. The Av
the Danube, and took possession o
towns in the East.

575 Justin, the Emperor, falling into
insanity, his Empress, Sophia, obtai
of the Persians.
Cruel wars among the Kings o
which lasted several years.

576 Chosroës defeated by Justinian,
general, and pursued into the he
dominions.

578 Death of Justin the Emperor. Ti
his son-in-law, acknowledged his s

579 Death of Chosroës, 80 years old

reigned 48. He was succeeded by his son Hormisdas II. the most cruel tyrant that ever reigned in Persia.

589 Eighty martyrs put to death by the Lombards for refusing to eat meat offered to idols.

590 Antioch thrown down by an earthquake.

592 The Saxons, after invading Italy, returned to Germany. Persecution in Spain by Leovigildis, the Arian King of the Goths.

Death of the Emperor Tiberius II. who was succeeded by Mauritius of Cappadocia.

583 Pestilence in France.

584 Chilperic, King of Soissons, being killed at the chace, was succeeded by his son Clotaire II.

585 Death of Leovigildis in Spain. His son Recaredo succeeded, and abjured Arianism.

587 Earthquake at Antioch.

588 The city of Paris consumed by fire.

589 Complete victory gained by Philippicus over the Persians.

Inundation of the Tiber at Rome followed by a plague.

Union of the two empires of China under the dynasty of the Soui.

590 Accession of Gregory the Great to the Papal See. Pestilence throughout France. Death of Autharis, King of the Lombards, by poison. The French laid waste Lombardy. Hormisdas, King of Persia, slain for his cruelty, and succeeded by Chosröes II. who taking refuge with the Emperor, was, by him, restored, the year following.

591 Agilulphus, general of the Lombards, espousing the Queen, was baptized, and proclaimed King.

592 Romania and Tuscany laid waste by Arnulphus, a Chief of the Lombards.

593 Death of Gontran, King of Orleans and Burgundy. His nephew, Childebert, succeeded him.

The Gascons, people of Spain, cr
the Pyrenées, and settled in the country
ed Gascony.

595 Agilulphus, King of the Lomb
threatened to besiege Rome.

596 Almost all Italy laid waste by the
bards. Augustine, the Monk, sent into
land by Pope Gregory, to preach the Go
Death of Childebert, King of Aust
His son, Theodebert, succeeded in Au
sia; and Thierry, in Burgundy.

599 Dreadful plague in Africa.

600 Istria laid waste by the Sclavonians
the Avari. Civil war in France. Cl
defeated by Theodebert and his br
Thierry.

602 The Lombards gained a victory ove
Romans.

Phocas proclaimed Emperor by the sol

603 Liuva, son of Recaredo, reigned in
for 203 years: was killed by Vittem,
usurped the throne.

Chosröes made war on the Romans.
war lasted 18 years.

Phocas sent his and his wife's pictu
Rome, and was there proclaimed Emp
The Lombards prepared for war. Cho
defeated the Roman army.

604 Death of St. Augustine, first bisho
Canterbury.

606 Death of Pope Sabinianus: his bod
cast out of the city, for refusing to distr
the grain of the church among the poor

Narses, a Roman general, accused of tr
ous correspondence with Persia, imp
pardon of Phocas, who, after promising
mercy, ordered him to be burnt alive.

607 Boniface chosen Pope, obtained
Phocas an acknowledgment of his prim
The pantheon, a temple built by Agr
under Augustus, in honour of Jupite

he gods, was consecrated to the true God,
r the invocation of the Blessed Virgin
all the Saints.
hosröes took Armenia, Cappadocia, Ga-
, and Paphlagonia.
evolt of the Jews at Antioch, who put to
h Anastasius the Bishop.
he Persians, masters of Assamea and
ssa, penetrated as far as Antioch.
eraclius, with a powerful army from
ca, dethroned and killed Phocas, and
ned Emperor.
he Persians withdrew, with great booty,
many prisoners.
he Empress Eudoxia being delivered of
n died soon after. A woman was burnt
e for having spit by accident on her bier.
sebut, an excellent Prince, chosen King
ie Visigoths, in Spain.
he Saracens made an incursion on the
nan territory, and pillaged Syria with
e and sword.
eginning of the preaching of Mahomet,
above 40 years of age.
heodebert, king of the French, vanquish-
shut up in a convent, and afterwards put
leath by his brother Thierry.
eath of Thierry. Clotaire II. sole king
rance, caused Brunehaut to be dragged
he tail of a wild horse, for being the cause
lie death of ten kings.
Damascus taken by the Persians. Hera-
s sued for peace. His Ambassadors re-
ned without an answer.
he Persians over-ran Egypt, took Alex-
ria, and penetrated into Lybra.
Death of Agilulphus, King of the Lom-
ds. His son Adaloald succeeded.
Heraclius sued again for peace, which
osröes should grant only on condition,

that the Romans should forsake christianity and worship the Sun.

618 The Avari pillaged the environs of Constantinople; Æra of the Dynasty of Tam, in China.

619 The Persians laid waste Asia Minor, entered into Galatia, took Ancyra, and advanced as far as Chalcedon.

620 The Emperor Heraclius made peace with the Avars; continued the war with Persia, borrowed the gold and silver from the churches, and struck coin of the sacred vessels to carry on the war.

621 Heraclius marched against the Persians. One of their generals surrendered, embraced christianity, and afterwards suffered martyrdom at Edessa. Heraclius joined by some Turks or Huns, arrived on the borders of Armenia, and defeated a corps of Persian cavalry.

622 The Emperor entered Persia, pillaged the low country, and took the cities. Chosroes fled. Heraclius pursued him as far as Media, fixed his head-quarters in Albania, and took more than 50,000 prisoners.

Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina, called by the Arabians the *Hegira*, whence they date their annals.

623 Heraclius pursued the Persian army. The Huns or Turks withdrew to their own country Scythia. The Emperor retreated; the Persians followed him, but were defeated.

The Romans hitherto masters of part of Spain, driven out of it by Suintila, King of the Visigoths.

624 Heraclius crossed the Euphrates, and after repeated success quartered in Sebaste, in Cappadocia.

625 Edwin, King of Northumberland, embraced christianity, and found the See of York, of which Paulinus was the first Bishop.

626 Hera-

Heraclius continued the war with Pe
Clotaire II. assumed his son Dagobe
artner of his throne. The Lombards
illed Adaloald their king, and ch
rioaldus in his stead.
Heraclius pursued Chosröes as far as
ucia, beyond the Tigris. The King falli
ck wished to have his youngest son crow
l. Tiroes the eldest, caused all his brothe
id his father to be put to death, made peac
ith the Empire.
Heraclius returned in triumph to Con
antinople.
Death of Clotaire II. who was succeeded
y his son Dagobert. Pepin the elder, be-
g mayor of the place.
Mahomet seized Mecca, and afterwards
most all Arabia.
The state of Toulouse, united to France.
Suintila, King of the Visigoths in Spain,
ing deposed, Sisenando reigned in his stead.
Death of Mahomet, at Medina, aged 63
rs. His father-in-law Aboubeker ac-
owledged Caliph. It was he who collect-
the various parts of the Coran. He sent
army against the Persians, and another
nst the Romans to make conquests.
heodorus, brother of Heraclius, beaten
e Saracens or Arabians.
ar, Caliph, after the death of Aboube-
efeated the Romans, took Damascus and
œnicia.
Saracens entered Egypt, and prepared
ege Jerusalem. They agreed to spare
a considerable sum, and an annual

year Christian Missionaries penetrat-
ugh Tartary into China, and erected
nent, which was found in 1625.
dem taken by the Saracens.
of Arioaldus, King of the Lombards.

Rotharis succeeding, reduced the laws i
a code.

637 Antioch taken by the Saracens, who came masters of all Persia. Jezdegirde K[illegible] fled into Tartary, whence he sent A bassadors to China.

The King of the West Saxons, with people received the Christian Faith, did also the other Saxon Kings.

Death of Dagobert, who was succeed in Austrasia by his son Sigebert II. and Neustria and Burgundy by another s Clovis II.

The Saracens masters of Egypt.

640 Ercombert, King of Kent, made heatheni idols to be pulled down

641 Death of the Emperor Heraclius, after reign of more than 30 years. Constantine I his son reigned but four months. Bei poisoned (it is said) by his step-mother, was followed by Heracleonas her son, w was soon deposed, and executed with h mother. Constans II. son of Constanti was proclaimed at 12 years of age.

642 Chindasvinla chosen King of the Vi goths, in Spain.

644 The University of Cambridge said to ha been founded by Sigebert, King of the E. Angles.

Omar, Caliph, re-built the Temple Jerusalem, as a Mosque. Othman succee ed him.

Mauritias, Governor of Rome, revolte but was taken and put to death by t Exarch.

The Chinese annals mention a Rom embassy to their court, on occasion of t war with the Arabians.

644 Sigebert, King of the East Angles, e braced a monastic life. Peda, King of t Mercians, put Sigebert to death.

[illegible]

The Saracens occupied part of Al and rendered it tributary.

The Saracens landed in Cyprus and t Salamine.

Council of Rome against the Monot lites and the Typus.

Death of Chindasvinla, King of the Vi goths in Spain, who was succeeded by R cesvinto.

The Sclavonians invaded Italy, but wei repulsed by the Lombards.

Oswin, King of Northumberland, slain.

Jezdegirde, last King of Persia, killed; his son sought refuge in China.

Pope Martin carried off from Rome, was detained in the isle of Naxos upwards of one year.

Death of Rotharis, King of the Lombards.

Landing of the Danes in Britain. The Saracens conquered Rhodes, and destroyed the famous Colossus. They pillaged Armenia.

Martin the Pope, being brought to Constantinople was imprisoned, and afterwards banished. The Roman clergy were prevailed on by threats, to chuse another Pope.

Moaiva, general of the Saracens, came with fleet to besiege Constantinople; two christian soldiers burnt his fleet; he returned ith many ships; defeated the Romans; and liged Constans to fly to Constantinople.

Death of Sigebert, King of Austrasia. imoald, mayor of the palace, sent away gobert, son of Sigebert, and put his own Childebert on the throne.

lovis II. King of Neustria and Burgun- took off the silver from the roof of St. is, sent it to the mint, and distributed noney among the poor.

him.t., Caliph of the Saracens, being l, Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet, was ac-

knowledged Caliph in Arabia, and Moawi in Syria.

656 Death of Clovis II. His eldest son Clotaire III. succeeded to the kingdoms of Neustria and Burgundy, at first under the guardianship of his mother.

658 Peace between the Saracens and the Empire; the former agreeing to pay a yearly tribute.

659 Theodosius, a deacon, put to death by his brother, the Emperor Constans, who haunted by frightful dreams, left Constantinople, and staid some time at Syracuse.

661 Ali, one of the Caliphs, being killed, was succeeded in Arabia by his son, Hassan, who after six months ceded to Moavia, his father's competitor.

Death of Aribert, King of Lombardy. His sons quarrelled about his kingdom.

Arrival of the Emperor Constans at Rome, where he was treated with great honours.

662 Grimoald, Duke of Beneventum, seized the kingdom of Lombardy.

664 The Emperor returned to Syracuse, levied great contributions, and rendered himself odious.

665 The Saracens in a second expedition into Africa, took several towns.

668 Death of the Emperor Constans, at Syracuse, after a reign of 27 years. Constantine IV. son of Constans, assumed his two brothers as colleagues, but afterwards out of jealousy, had their noses cut off.

The Saracens carried off 80,000 prisoners from Africa.

669 The Saracens took and destroyed Syracuse.

670 The Picts in Scotland converted by St. Columba.

Death of Clotaire III. King of Neustria. Childeric II. became sovereign of all France.

671 The Saracens invaded Lesser Asia, prepared to besiege Constantinople.
Death of Grimoald, King of the Lombar
672 The Saracens landed in Thrace, besieg Constantinople for six months, and took their winter quarters at Cyzicus.
Death of Racesvinto, King of the Vis goths in Spain. Wambu, chosen and crown ed in his stead.
673 The Saracens besieged Constantinople anew. The Generals of the Empire defeat ed their army; great part of their fleet dis persed; more than 30,000 perished on board Callinicus, famous architect and mathema tician, invented a fire called the Greek fire which consumed the Saracen fleet on the water.
Childeric, King of France, being killed, Thierry, his brother, was placed on the hrone; but from this time the mayor of the alace ruled the state.
Ebroin, mayor of the palace, set on the ronc, one Clovis, who, as he pretended, as the son of Clotaire III.
The Saracens attempting to land in Spain, defeated by Wamba, and their fleet de oyed.
The Saracens made peace for 30 years with Emperor, to whom they agreed to pay a siderable tribute.
he Bulgarians, so called from the river g, invaded Thrace, settled on the Da , and gave their name to the province called Bulgaria.
ristianity preached to the Frisians, by lfrid, of York.
th of Moavia, Caliph, after a reign of 3. His son Yesid succeeded him.
ouncil of Constantinople.
iba, King of the Visigoths, abdicated his

his crown, and retired to a monastery. was succeeded by Ervigio.

681 The Monothelites condemned at the cil of Constantinople.

England afflicted with plague and fa

683 Dissension continued among the Sara Moavia II. son of Yesid, Caliph; one m after whom Mervan, one of his kinsmen

685 Death of Constantine IV. or Pogon after 17 years reign. His son Justinian aged 16 years, succeeded him.

686 Death of Bertrand, King of Lomba His son Gondibert succeeded.

687 Death of Conon, pope.

Death of Ervigis, King of Spain. E kinsman of Wamba, succeeded.

Pepin, mayor of the palace, defeated Thierry, in France.

690 Justinian, breaking the truce with the racens, was defeated by them, and oblige yield Armenia.

691 Death of Thierry, King of Neustria Burgundy. His son Clovis III. put in stead. Pepin continued to rule as mayo the palace.

693 Justinian employed a Persian architec build several magnificient edifices, who several artists and persons of quality to de

694 Justinian deposed, while meditating a neral massacre at Constantinople. Leon a patrician, chosen Emperor, caused nose to be amputated, banished him to C sonessus, and put to death the minister his cruelty.

Venice began to have a Doge.

698 The Romans recovered Syria, and more than 200,000 Saracens.

700 Cracovia or Cracow said to be by C cus, Duke of Poland.

701 Death of Egica, King of Spain, after ri

lis son Wibtiza succeeded,
ay the Pope a tribute, which
had granted.
d troops to recover his crown,
he daughter of the King of

t Constantinople, and put to
ıpetitors, Tiberius and Leon-
ral persons of note. He
atriarch of Constantinople,
yrus to that See.
wledged Caliph, reigned at
extended his empire from
ain, while his generals made
rtary, and the East-Indies.
: war on the people of Cher-

xarchate of Ravenna rebel-
tinian: the Exarch fell in
e insurgents.
g of Spain, dethroned by
se reign was unhappy.
debert II. King of France.
t II. succeeded.
ı Spain. The Saracens ar-
:a, proved successful against
ıyed by Count Julian, and by
he soldiers revolted against
ppicus, surnamed Bardanes,
ieror. He put Justinian to
ıred in favour of the Mono-
guez entirely stripped of his
: Saracens, who remained in
.rs.
ıg of Lombardy, who reign-
years and seven months.
etary of Philippicus, put
the Emperor, and usurped
the name of Anastasius the

The

The Saracens took Antioch in Pisidia, a
the Bulgarians laid waste all Thrace.

714 Death of Pepin, mayor of the palace; h
son, Charles Martel, succeeded in his offic

715 Theodosius III. declared against the M
nothelites in favour of the six first council
Death of Dagobert, King of France; h
nobles chose for his successor Chilperic I
son of Childeric. Charles Martel, son
Pepin, governed the rest of France with glor

716 The Armenians and Saracens obliged L
the Isaurian to accept the empire.
Theodosius abdicated voluntarily, an
retiring with his son, embraced the cleric
state of Ephesus.
The Saracens took Perganus, in Asi
Toledy, in Spain; and penetrated int
France, as far as Burgundy.

717 The Saracens worsted before Constant
nople; their fleet burnt with the Gre
fire; near 300,000 inhabitants died of th
plague at Constantinople.
Rome almost destroyed by an inundatio
of the Tiber, which lasted seven days.
Battle between Charles Martel and Kin
Chilperic, in which the former had great
the advantage.

718 The Saracens raised the siege of Constan
tinople, and were defeated by Leo.
Pelagius, a Gothic Prince, chosen King o
the Asturias, by the Spanish fugitives; de
feated the Saracens, with the slaughter o
20,000 men.
Charles Martel proclaimed Clotaire IV.
King, supposed to be son of Clotaire III.
Birth of Constantine, a son of the Empero
surnamed Copronymus.
St. Boniface from England, preached
gospel in Germany, and founded the Se
Mentz.

720

ſumes his ſon as colleague in the
Eude, Duke of Aquitain, deliver-
ric to Charles Martel. Chilperic
d, Thierry III. was declared King,
es Martel ruled deſpotically.
aracens took Narbonne, and laid
Toulouſe. Yeſid, II. was their
ter Omar II.
of Aquitain, made war on Charles
n the Saracens.
Gregory II. declared in favour of

pe invited Charles Martel to Italy,
o reſiſt Leo. That Emperor caus-
ık down the images at Conſtanti-
ich excited ſedition.
aracens beſieged Nice. Several
iſhops declared in favour of the
ainſt the edict of the Emperor.
ng of the Weſt Saxons, abdicated
ı, went to Rome, and made the
eſent of an annual tribute, called
PENCE.
efenders of the images made war
heir leaders were defeated at ſea.
racens laid waſte Provence by ſea.
as, Patriarch of Conſtantinople,
by the Emperor, and Anaſtaſius,
laſt choſen in his ſtead. Leo was
nicated by the Pope.
pe's lands in Sicily, confiſcated by
ror.
aracens from Spain were defeated
t ſlaughter, by Charles Martel,
rs.
Gregory, and other biſhops of
tioned the Emperor in vain, in fa-
ages. He continued to perſecute
efended them.
Duke of Aquitain declared war
harles Martel. On his death-bed

Charles Martel attacked the younger, obliged him to do homage for the duch Aquitain.

737 Death of Thierry III. after bearing the n of King of France 17 years. Charles M governed under the title of Duke of the Fre Defeated the Saxons, and drove the Sar from Provence.

739 Death of Favila, who had succeeded his f as King of the Asturias. Alphonsus I. so law of Pelagius, succeeded.

Luitprond, King of Lombardy, laid sie Rome, and seized the duchy of Spoletum. Pope implored the aid of Charles Martel,

740 Earthquake at Nice, Constantinople, other cities, felt for several months.

741 Death of the Emperor Leo III. Constan Copronymus, his son, succeeded.

Death of Charles Martel. Carloman Pepin, his sons, succeeded him.

Birth of Charles, son of Pepin, after called Charlemagne.

743 Rebellion against Constantine, who defe Nicetas and his army, retook Constantinople, abandoned it to pillage.

Walid II. Caliph, killed for his wickedne

744 Death of Luitprond, King of Lomba Ratchis succeeded him.

745 The Saxons expelled from Thuringia by loman.

746 Civil war among the Saracens. An e quake in Syria and Palestine, with great d ness, from August to October. A dre plague, which lasted three years, afflicted C bria, Sicily, and Greece.

747 Carloman, leaving his dukedom to Pepi brother, embraced a monastic life.

749 Several cities of Syria overthrown by an e quake. Some removed without injury. Mesopotamia the earth opened and form gulph 2000 paces long.

Great revolution among the Saracens.

... Ommiades stripped of the sove-
, after holding it for 92 years. The
les of Mahomet's family mounted the
pea..all the Ommiades to death, except
who reigned as Caliph in Andalusia.
bba was acknowledged Caliph in the rest
r dominions.

n consulted Pope Zacharias, whether he
ot to take the title of King, to the exclu-
Childeric, the last of the Merovingian
ho was incapable of governing.

n proclaimed King by an assembly of the
f France, and consecrated by St. Boni-
rchbishop of Mentz. Childeric, the last
Merovingian line, was deposed and con-
a monastery.

ihus, King of the Lombards, took pos-
Ravenna, and put an end to the Exar-
er it had lasted 184 years.

esieged by the Lombards. The Pope
Pepin, who caused the siege to be

ne went to visit Pepin. Declared him
Charles Patricians of Rome.

ar-Almansor, Caliph of the Maho-
his brother Aboulabbas, built Bag-
ade it his capital.

ain besieged by the Lombards, and
Pepin, who obliged Astolphus to
l towns he had taken from the Pope.

n of St. Boniface, of M...

759 Constantine defeated by the Bu
obliged to flee to Constantinople.

761 Constantine persecuted the
images, and prohibited the monastic
The Saracens seized Valentia, in
Constantine subdued the Bulgari
sive cold, followed by great dro
Euxine Sea was frozen 30 cubits dee

766 Constantine beaten by the Bulg
aid of Pepin.

767 Pope Paul dying, Constantine, a
promoted to the see by Didier, Ki
bardy.

768 The people and clergy of Rome
put to death the anti-pope Constar
being chosen next, was also deposed,
elected.
Death of Pepin in the 17th year
He was succeeded by his two son
known by the name of Charlemagne
ed at Noyon, Carloman at Soissons.

769 Charlemagne espoused Bertha,
the King of Lombardy.
Leo, son of Constantine, espouse
was proclaimed Emperor.

770 Constantine persecuted the mon
obliging them to renounce their v
posed in Cyprus to the cruelty of
Many had their eyes put out, and w
some married. The Emperor s
nasteries.

771 Carloman dying, his brother Cha
mained sole King of France. He
wife Bertha, and married Hild
Suabia.

772 Charlemagne defeated the Saxo
nabruk, demolished the temple,
pieces their idol Irmensul.

773 Rome besieged by the Lombards.
had recourse to Charlemagne, wh
Italy, defeated Didier, and took V

lemagne leaving his army at the siege of
repaired to Rome, where he made a
cent entry.
s, on his return, surrendered. Didier
en, shorn, and sent into France, where
. Thus ended the kingdom of the Lom-
having lasted 206 years.
h of the Emperor Constantine Copronyf-
fter a reign of 34 years. Leo IV. his
ceeded.
gout attempting to seize on Lombardy,
ted and beheaded by Charlemagne. The
were again defeated.
ric, King of the Bulgarians, received
at Constantinople. The Emperor created
Patrician, and gave him in marriage the
of Irene.
dition of Charlemagne into Spain. He
Navarre and Sardinia. On his return
d Pampelona. The Gascons way-laid
s, pillaged his baggage, and killed several
of his court.
Saxons defeated. Several took refuge
the Sclavonians.
h of the Emperor Leo. Constantine, his
named Porphyrogenitus, succeeded, un-
guardianship of his mother Irene.
lemagne at Rome. His second son Pepin
d by the Pope, was crowned King of
and Louis, King of Aquitain; proposed
e between the daughter of Charlemagne
Greek Emperor. Neither of them then

lemagne continuing the war against the
overturned the temple of Venus at
burgh.
Saxons submitted entirely to Charle-
and embraced Christianity.
un, surnamed Raschid the Just, Caliph
brother Mousa, who reigned but one

787 Second Council of Nice, where the use of images was restored.

Charlemagne made another journey to Rome, whence he brought chaunters and organists into France. He established a school in his own palace, and called the famous Alcuin from England, and encouraged learning.

788 Charlemagne made war on Tassilon, Duke of Bavaria, whom he obliged to retire into a monastery.

789 Constantine the Emperor endeavoured to assume the reins of government out of his mother's hands. Irene banished his advisers.

790 Earthquake at Constantinople, whence the Emperor and Empress are obliged to depart.

The armies shaking off the yoke of Irene, demanded Constantine for their Emperor. Irene withdrew from government, and Constantine began to rule.

791 The Emperor recalled his mother to the government. She persuaded him to put out the eyes of his uncles and of several others.

793 The Saracens infesting the seas, and attacking Gaul, were defeated by Charlemagne.

Fruitless attempt of that Prince to join the Rhine and Danube by a canal.

796 Pope Leo III. sent Legates to Charlemagne, to ask the confirmation of his election.

797 Constantine deposed by his mother Irene, and deprived of his sight, died three days after.

798 Irene offered considerable sums to the Saracens to purchase peace. They refused, and laid waste all the country to the very gates of Constantinople.

800 The empire of the West, which had terminated in Augustulus, A. D. 476, was this year revived in the person of Charlemagne, who arriving in Rome, was saluted by the people, and solemnly crowned by the Pope, Emperor of the Romans, which title the German Emperors assume to this day.

Earthquake in France, Germany, and Italy. St. Paul's at Rome, and other buildings were thrown down.

Nicephorus, a Patrician, declared Emperor, deposed and banished Irene.

Death of the Empress Irene in exile. Nicephorus sent Ambassadors to Charlemagne with conditions of peace.

Pope Leo paid a visit to Charlemagne in France, and returned again to Italy.

Nicephorus purchased peace of the Saracens.

The Capitula or Chapters of Charlemagne were drawn up at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Saracens invaded Greece, and took the isle of Cyprus.

Charlemagne, aged 64, declared his testament to the chiefs of his kingdom at Thionville. He divided his dominions among his three sons.

Haroun, Caliph, and the King of Persia, sent magnificent presents to Charlemagne, ceding to him the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.

Godfrey or Gotric, King of Denmark, made inroads on the dominions of Charlemagne, and was repulsed.

Mamon succeeded as Caliph to his father Haroun.

Death of Pepin, son of Charlemagne, leaving one natural son, afterwards King of Italy.

Nicephorus defeated and slain by the Bulgarians.

Death of Charles, eldest son of Charlemagne without issue.

The Bulgarians having defeated the Emperor Michael, he abdicated, and retired to a monastery.

Leo IV. the Armenian, chosen in his
Charlemagne associated his son Lewi
empire, and caused several councils to b

813 Mamon the Caliph protected learnin
from that time the Arabs were addicte
losophy, mathematics, &c.

814 Death of Charlemagne, of a fever,
la-Chapelle, the 72d year of his age, th
his reign, and the 14th of his imperial
His son, Lewis the Pious, succeeded
peror and King of France, Bernard, na
of Pepin, as King of Italy.

815 The inhabitants of Rome revolted ag
Pope, who putting several of them to de
blamed by the Emperor.

816 Pope Eugenius IV. or V. coming to
crowned the Emperor Lewis and the
Hermenegarde.

Bernard, King of Italy, conspiring ag
uncle, was obliged to throw himself
mercy.

818 Bernard, having his eyes put out, died
of Hermenegarde, the Empress.

820 Michael the Stammerer was detect
spiring against the Emperor Leo, and c
ed to die. While he was in chains
spirators murdered Leo, and then seated
on the throne.

The Normans coming from the
Europe, began to lay waste the west
southern coasts.

822 Lewis did public penance for the
Bernard.

823 Lotharius, eldest son of Lewis, was
Emperor at Rome. The Empress Ju
delivered of a son, called afterwards Ch
Bald.

The Saracens seizing on Crete, built
which name has since been given to th
island.

825

Heriold, King of part of Denmark, embraced Christianity.

The Saracens seized Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria; laid waste Gallicia.

End of the Heptarchy in England; Egbert, King of the West Saxons, having united the seven kingdoms in one.

Great havock made in Dalmatia by the Bulgarians.

Lewis gave Rhetia and part of Burgundy to his son Charles the Bald, then six years old. His other sons declared openly against their father.

Death of Michael the Stammerer. His son Theophilus succeeded to the empire.

The sons of Lewis the Good confined their father in prison, but he was reinstated by the States.

Theophilus prohibited all image-worship. He made war on the Saracens with success.

The Danes landing a third time on the Isle of Shippey, maintained their ground against King Egbert.

Lewis, again deposed and confined by his sons, soon recovered his liberty and kingdom.

Death of the Caliph Mamon. His brother Motasem succeeded.

King Egbert routed the Danes, and expelled them the island of Shippey.

Death of Egbert, first King of England. His son Ethelwolf succeeded.

Lewis the Emperor declared his youngest son Charles King of Neustria, and made the Lords swear allegiance to him.

Death of Pepin, King of Aquitain, and son of Lewis, after a reign of 21 years.

Death of Lewis the Emperor, aged 62, having reigned 27 years.

Lothario, Emperor; Charles the Bald, King of France; and Lewis, King of Bavaria.

Death of Theophilus, Greek Emperor, after 12 years reign.

After a bloody war between the brothers, the three French Princes settled the partition of their territory.

territory. Lothario had raine, Burgundy, and Germany; and Charle the Maese.

Don Ramiro began cousin Alphonso the C his favour.

843 About this time hap Scots and Picts under I

844 Ramiro, King of 70.000 Saracens.

845 The Normans lande far as Paris, and laid w gave them large sums c desolated Picardy, Fl laid siege to Hamburgh them to retreat.

According to the A peror issued an edict a several churches were

846 The Saracens comi to Rome. They plun

849 Pope Leo IV. for dispersed their fleet an Saracens.

850 St. Ancharius preac mark and Sweden.

851 The Danes very mu The Saracens desola

852 The English gained over the Danes.

853 Ethelwolf granted called Peter's-pence.

The Normans desol selves masters of some others.

854 Michael the Emper to govern by himself.

855 Death of the Emperc states among his three sons had the empire, a

io, his second son, had Lorraine; and
s had Provence and Burgundy.
Normans landing in Holland, plundered
towns.
elwolf, King of England, dying, Ethelbald,
, reigned two years and a half.
Adriatic frozen over in winter.
elbert, second son of Ethelwolf, began to
wer all England.
ik acknowledged first Prince of Russia:
im descended all the Grand-Dukes, and
till 1598.
at part of the Sclavonians converted by the
f Lewis, King of Germany. They ob-
a liturgy in their own language.
ario obliged by a council, held before the
to take back his wife: maltreated her,
her soon after.
Saracens desolated Italy; Lewis forced
o retreat: he took and demolished Capua.
is continued the war against the Saracens
y: they seized Campania.
Bulgarians embraced the Christian

hael caused his uncle Bardas to be as-
ted.
l, the Macedonian, informed, that the Em-
intended to make away with him; pre-
him by assassination, and made himself
of the empire.
ario returning from Rome, where he was
d from excommunication, died. Charles,
of Provence, died. Charles the Bald
that kingdom, and divided it with Louis
aria.
rles the Bald took possession of Lorraine,
is crowned King of it by Hincmar.
e Adrian II. threatened to excommunicate
s the Bald, for seizing the dominions of
io.
Danes ravaged England, set fire to York,

killed Edmund, Tributar King o
Anglies

871 Death of King Ethelred, after a
years. He was succeeded by A
named the Great, the fourth son of
who fought many battles with the
at last overthrew them.

873 There fell in France a shower of
extraordinary size, they devoured
the bark and the twigs of young tree
soon after, occasioned a considerabl

874 The Saracens laid waste Italy
The Sorabs and the Suabians were
by Lewis, of Germany. The Dan
to infest England and Scotland.

875 Death of the Emperor, Louis II.
issue.

Charles the Bald went to Rom
crowned Emperor, on Christmas-d

876 Charles, the Emperor, crowned
Lombards, at Pavia.

Death of Lewis, King of Germa
year of his reign. His states w
among his three sons. Carloman,
Charles surnamed the Fat.

877 Charles, the Bald, going into It
the Pope, was poisoned by his phys
Lewis, surnamed the Stammerer,
King of France.

878 King Alfred compelled Gunthru
the Danes, with some of his chiefta
to be baptized, and afterwards to
land.

Pope John flying from Rome,
France, where he crowned Lewis
master. Rome was taken by Lamb
Spoleto, and Adalbert, Marquis of

880 Death of Carloman, King of Bav
of Germany, took possession of his

The Normans laid waste France.

Fat going to Rome, was crowned Emperor on Christmas-day.

Death of Lewis, of Germany, and of Lewis III. King of France, who was succeeded by his son Carloman.

The Normans burnt Treves, sacked Liege, Cologne, and several other cities.

Death of Carloman, King of France, at the chace. Charles the Fat took possession of his whole kingdom, to the exclusion of Charles the Simple, posthumous son of Lewis the Stammerer.

Alfred rebuilt the city of London.

Death of the Greek Emperor Basil. He was succeeded by his son Leo V.

The Normans laid siege to Paris. Charles the Fat made a shameful treaty to induce the besiegers to retire.

His German subjects revolted to Arnoul, natural son of Carloman. His troops all deserted him, and not a servant remained with him: he would have died for want had it not been for Luitprand, Archbishop of Mentz.

Death of Charles the Fat, after having governed an empire almost as extensive, as that of Charlemagne, for near six years. His states were divided into five kingdoms.

The Bulgarians desolated Greece; Leo sent considerable subsidies to the Hungarians, a people come from beyond the Wolga, that they might assist him. The Bulgarians proved victors.

Guy made himself be crowned Emperor at Rome.

Landing of the Normans between the Rhine and the Meuse. Arnulphus, the Emperor, defeated them.

Death of Gregory the Great, King of Scotland, after a long and glorious reign.

Charles III. surnamed the Simple, was crowned

crowned King of France at Rheim
year.

894 Eudes marched against the you
obliged him to retire to Arnulphus
from whom he demanded succour.

895 King Alfred restored learning in
of Oxford.

Death of Guy, King of Italy,
self Emperor: he was succeede
Lambert.

896 Arnoul undertook the siege of
it, and was crowned Emperor by
mosus, who died soon after. L
his escape with his mother.

898 Death of Eudes, or Odo, Kin
after a reign of ten years. He d
death bed, that Charles the Simpl
acknowledged King.

The North of Italy now remain
renger alone: the South was gov
Dukes of Benevento, Naples, &
Greek Emperors.

Great Famine in Germany.

899 Death of the Emperor Arnoul.
garians invaded Lombardy.

900 Death of Alfred, King of Eng
year of his reign; his son Edward

902 The Saracens defeated by Hi
Leo's commanders.

903 The Normans continued to infes

904 Lewis, son of Boson, taken
was deprived of his eyes. The
Emperor by Pope John IX.

905 The Normans took Rouen, a
Neustria, from them called Norm

907 End of the Chinese Dynasty,
after reigning 290 years. Thei
tended to the Caspian sea. Fiv
lies reigned afterwards for the spa
which occasioned great disturbance

908 Theodora, a celebrated Roma

cubine of the Marquis of Tuscany, ruled and disposed of every thing at Rome. She prostituted her two daughters, Marozia, and Theodora. Beginning of the race of Familes, which ruled in Africa, for 199 years.

The Hungarians ravaged Thuringia. The Landgraf was defeated, and dying without issue, his territory was given to Otho, Duke of Saxony.

Death of the Emperor Leo V.

Constantine Porphyrogenitus, his son, succeeded, at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his uncle Alexander.

The Normans settled in France. King Charles the Simple granted them part of Neustria. Rol or Rollo, their first Duke, became a Christian, and married Ghiselle, the King's daughter.

Death of Lewis of Germany, in his twentieth year; the last of the race of Charlemagne that bore the title of Emperor: which was from this time bestowed by election, and confined to Germany.

Conrad, Count of Franconia, was the first Emperor chosen by the Germans: but his authority was not acknowledged in Italy, where several petty princes ruled.

Nicolaus, the Patriarch, was chosen tutor in his stead.

Zoe, mother of the Emperor, named Regent, and Nicolaus set aside.

Conrad, the Emperor, defeated the Hungarians who infested Bavaria.

The Hungarians laid waste Saxony, took Hamburgh, and demolished the church.

Berengarius was crowned Emperor at Rome, by Pope Leo X. on Christmas-day.

Conrad, the Emperor, besieged and took the city of Ratisbon.

Ordogno, King of Leon, in Spain, took several towns from the Moors, and slew 70,000 of them in one battle.

The Hungarians made another inroad on the

territory of Germany: they pe
Fulda and took and burnt the to

917 Death of Rollo, first Duke
famous for his strict administrati

918 Death of Conrad, the Empe
of seven years and a half. He
Duke of Saxony, was chosen i
surnamed the Fowler.

919 Constantine, Greek Emperor
daughter of Romanus, gener
Zoe, mother of Constantine, w
convent.

921 Several nobles conspired ag
Simple.

Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohe
nated by his brother Boleslaus.

922 Rodolphus, King of Burgur
entered Italy, and was acknov
a great part of the Princes dissati
garius.

923 King Charles defeated an
Hugh, the brother of Robert
Duke of Burgundy, to be chos
King.

Charles the Simple taken
Queen, daughter of King E
England with her only son L
Ordogno II. King of Leon. H
II. succeeded.

924 Rodolphus, King of Burgun
acknowledged Sovereign of L
Hungarians plundered German
and burnt Pavia.

Death of Froila II. King of S
IV. his nephew, succeeded.

925 Brandenburg, Misnia, and L
the Sclavonians by Henry, the
established Mark-grafs, or Gov
his frontiers.

927 Charles, King of France, is e
again imprisoned by the Count

927 Alphonsus IV. King of Leon, abdicated, and embraced a monastic life. But wishing to resume the sceptre, his brother Ramiro who had succeeded him, caused his eyes to be put out.

928 Guy, Duke of Tuscany, at the instance of Marozia, his wife, known by her prostitutions, put to death Pope John and his brother Peter. He himself dying soon after, his brother Lambert succeeded. Marozia married Hugh, another brother of her late husband.

929 Death of Charles the Simple, in prison.

931 Death of Christopher, one of the eastern Emperors.

932 Arnulphus, Duke of Bavaria, attempting to make himself master of Italy, was repulsed by Hugh, who afterwards caused his brother, Lothario, to be crowned, and married to a daughter of the King of Burgundy.

934 Caher, Caliph of the Saracens, deposed and reduced to beggary. Under Radhi, his successor, the Governors of the Provinces, made themselves independent.

936 Death of Rooul, King of France, Lewis d'Outremer, so called, because he went from England, took possession of the throne of his father, Charles the Simple.

Death of the Emperor, Henry the Fowler, in the 18th year of his reign.

Otho, his son, was chosen in his stead.

937 The Hungarians laid waste several provinces of France.

938 King Athelstan caused the bible to be translated into the Saxon tongue.

Ramiro, King of Spain, defeated the Moors with a great slaughter.

940 Death of Athelstan, King of England, in the 16th year of his reign: his brother, Edmund, succeeded.

942 The Greek Emperors seized Calabria and Apulia.

945 Stephen, son of the Emperor Romanus, caused

his Father to be transported to an island, confined to a convent.

Constantine reigned alone, or rather Helen Empress.

946 King Edmund killed by a robber, was s ceeded by his brother Edred.—Hugh, King Italy, retired into Provence. Lothario, his was acknowledged King, and Berengarius verned under him.

943 Death of Romanus, the deposed Emperor exile.

949 Otho, the Emperor, defeated the Slavi, Sclavonians.

950 Adelaide, widow of Lothario, invited C into Italy.

951 Otho coming with an army into Italy expe Berengarius and his son. Adelaide escaped f the confinement where she was held by Ber garius.

952 Adelade called again on Otho for succo he delivered and married her.

953 Adelaide being pregnant, the sons of C conspired against him.

955 Edwin succeeded to the English throne in 14th year of his age, on the demise of his u Edred.

Lothair, King of France, gave the Duchie Burgundy and Aquitain, to Hugh, Grand D of France and father of Hugh Capet.

956 Death of Ordogno, third King of Leon. S cho, his brother, was preserved on the throne the aid of the Moors and of Garcias, King Navarre.

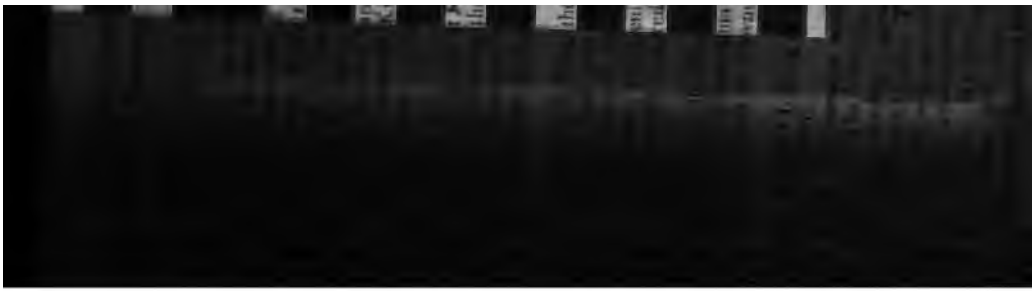
Death of Hugh the Great. His son, H Capet, succeeded to all his authority.

957 The Sclavonians wasted Saxony, but were feved by Otho.

959 Berengarius sacked and pillaged all Italy.

Edgar crowned King of England, aged on the death of his brother Edwin.

Death of Constantine, a Greek Emperor; l



971 The Russians, Bulgarians, and Turks
waste all Thrace with an army of 300,0
Bardes, the General of Zimisces, routed th
with 12,000 men.

973 Death of Otho the Great, after 37 y
reign.
His son, Otho II. succeeded.

975 Zimisces the Emperor imprisoned, and d
Basil and Constantine reigned togethe
years.
Death of Edgar, King of England. Edw
an infant, succeeded.

977 Otho subdued the Bohemians.

978 Murder of Edward, surnamed the Martyr,
his step-mother Elfrida.

979 Ethelred, son of Elfrida, and half-brother
Edward, crowned King of England.

980 Birth of Avicenna, chief of the Arabian ph
sicians.

982 The Sclavonians and Bohemians was
Saxony, Misnia, and Brandenburg, and s
upwards of 30,000.
Death of Ramiro III. King of Leon, oc
sioned by vexation for being defeated by
Galicians. His uncle Bernardo II. who hea
the revolt, took possession of the kingdom.

983 Otho, marching against the Saracens in Ita
was wounded with a poisoned arrow and died.
son, Otho III. succeeded.

986 Death of Lothaire. His son Lewis succee
him.

987 Death of Lewis, the last of the Carlovingi
race, which had reigned in France 236 years.
Hugh Caper, first of a new race of Kings,
chosen and crowned King of France at Rhei
He made Paris his capital.
Wladmir, Grand Duke of Russia, embra
Christianity, and married Ann, sister of
Greek Emperor.

988 Hugh Capet caused his son Robert to
crowned King at Orleans.

Gerb

Gerbert, Archbishop of Rheims, and afterwards Pope, had brought Arabian figures from Spain, and introduced clocks that went by a balance.

Death of Hugh Capet. His son Robert reigned alone.

Otho went to Rome at the request of Pope John XV. to chastise Crescentius. The Pope being dead, Otho procured the election of Bruno, his kinsman, who took the name of Gregory V. and crowned him Emperor.

The Emperor caused to be beheaded the Count of Modena, unjustly accused by the Empress of offering her violence. He then put the empress to death, being convinced of her infidelity.

St. Stephen, first Christian King of Hungary, who acknowledged the apostle of his kingdom.

Death of Bermudo, second King of Leon, in Spain: he was succeeded by his son, Alphonsus V.

Otho, the Emperor, raised Bohemia to a kingdom in favour of Boleslaus, its duke.

The Pope gave Hungaria the title of kingdom in favour of St. Stephen.

Otho besieged Tivoli and pardoned the inhabitants who had revolted. The Romans shut their gates against him, and put to death the Germans. They surrendered afterwards.

Death of the Emperor Otho III. after a reign of 17 years.

Henry, Duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Saint, was chosen his successor.

Pestilence which lasted three years throughout Europe.

Boleslaus, King of Poland, seized Cracow, marched into Bohemia, and put out the eyes of the Duke of that country.

On the death of the Count of Bambergir, the Emperor inherited his lands, and erected a bishopric.

Ethelre

Ethelred, King of England, granted an annual tribute to the Danes, to induce them to spare his country.

1008 The Saracens penetrated into Italy, and seized on Capua.

The Normans sacked Friesland. A party of the Saracens laid siege to Jerusalem, demolished the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and burnt down the Monastery.

Swen, King of Denmark, conquered the kingdom of England, and Ethelred fled to Normandy.

1013 Boleslaus, King of Poland, made incursions into Saxony and Pomerania.

1014 Henry crowned Emperor at Rome.

Death of Swen, first Danish king of England. His son, Canute, was proclaimed successor, but the English recalled King Ethelred, and obliged Canute to retire to Denmark.

Basil, Greek Emperor, marching into Bulgaria, made 15,000 prisoners, whose eyes he put out, leaving one eye to every hundredth man.

1015 Canute returned to England, and recovered great part of the kingdom.

1016 King Ethelred died at London, after an unhappy reign of 38 years.

Edmund the IIId. surnamed Ironside, his eldest son was acknowledged King by the city of London and part of the nation. After many battles, and one single combat between Canute and Edmund, they agreed to divide the kingdom between them: but Edmund was murdered after nine months reign, by the traitor, Duke Edrick.

1017 Olaus, King of Norway, having attacked Denmark in the absence of Canute, the latter coming from England, expelled Olaus, and made himself master of his dominions.

1018 The Russians entering Poland, were expelled.

1019 Basil, Emperor of the East, reduced Bulgaria into a province.

1020 A dreadful plague depopulated Saxony.

1020 Empress

peror Basil defeated and subdued the
ns.
th of Henry the Emperor, his son Conrad
s chosen his successor.
pasy from the Greeks, demanding of th:
the title of Œcumenical Bishop for the
rch of Constantinople.
th of Basil, the Emperor, after 50 year:

rad crowned Emperor at Rome, by Pope
IX.
is, King of Norway, put to death by
:, is honoured as a martyr.
th of Constantine, Greek Emperor, who
ted Romanus his successor.
chez the Great united the kingdoms of
e and Navarre.
g Canute made a voyage to Rome, and
ed part of his great riches to pious uses.
e Normans took possession of Apulia,
expelled the Greeks.
th of Robert, King of France, in the
fourth year of his reign.
ry I. his eldest son succeeded.
anus, the Emperor, put to death by his
oe, who married and raised to the throne,
el IV. or the Paphlagonian.
: Sclavonians laid waste Saxony. Conrad
d them to obedience.
th of Sanchez the Great.
th of Canute, King of England, Denmark,
y, and Sweden.
old his eldest son was crowned King of
d.
mudo, third King of Leon, was killed in
against the Kings of Castile and Navarre.
hael, Greek Emperor, made a three years
with the Egyptians, a peace with the Sara-
Syria, and reduced the island of Sicily.
inning of Thogrul-bey, who founded a
empire in Persia.

His son Henry III. succeeded.

1040 Earthquake which destroyed Si
Saracens from Africa entered Sicily

1041 Fifteen thousand Bulgarians
Thessalonica.

Death of Michael IV. in the
his reign. Michael V. surnamed
succeeded.

The Polonese, after the death
Mieczgislaus, took Casimir from a
seat him on the throne.

1042 Death of Hardicanute, King of
two years reign.

Edward the Confessor succeeded

Michael V. deposed by the intri
who caused his eyes to be put out
Constantine IX. or Monomachus, t

1043 The Russians defeated in Thra
engagements. The Seljoucide Tu
the conquest of Persia.

1046 Pope Clement II. crowned
Henry II.

1048 The Greek Emperor made w

Death of Theodora, the Empress, aged 76. She appointed Michael VI. or Straticotes, to succeed her.

Death of the Emperor Henry III. His son, Henry IV. five years old, succeeded.

Michael abdicated the empire; the army having chosen Isaac Connenus, for their Emperor.

The Saxons revolting from Henry, chose another Prince who was defeated by the troops of Brunswick.

Robert Guiscard, the Norman, Duke of Apulia and Calabria, expelled the Saracens from Sicily, which he gave to his brother Roger.

Isaac, disgusted with human grandeur, abdicated the empire in favour of Constantine X. or Ducas.

Henry died, and left Philip his successor, 19 years old, under the guardianship of Baldwin, Count of Flanders.

Death of Ramirez, King of Arragon. His son, Sanchez-Ramirez, succeeded him.

Death of Thogrul-bey, leader of the Turks, called Seljoucides.

More than 70,000 Christians set out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where they were all made prisoners or killed.

Death of Edward the Confessor, King of England, after a reign of 23 years.

Harold, a powerful nobleman, seized the crown.

Death of Ferdinand I. first King of Castille, and heir to the kingdom of Leon. He divided his dominions amongst his three sons.

The Sclavonians again abjured the Christian religion, and put to death those who professed it.

William, Duke of Normandy, cousin of King Edward, landed in England, and having defeated and slain Harold, ascended the throne under the title of William the Conqueror.

Death of Constantine Ducas, Greek Emperor; Michael VII., his eldest son, was proclaimed Emperor.

Emperor. His mother, Eudoxia, governs during his minority.

1067 Death of Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Regent of France.

1068 Romanus Diogenes espousing Eudoxia, was chosen Emperor after the abdication of Michael.

Edgar Atheling, next heir to the crown in the Saxon line, retired into Scotland with his sisters Margaret and Christian. Malcolm, King of Scotland, married Margaret. The English obliged to put out their fires at the ringing of the Curfew bell.

1069 The Scots and Danes advanced as far as York in behalf of Edgar; they slew 3000 Normans, but were defeated by the Conqueror, and all the north of England laid waste.

1072 King William marched against the Scots. Malcolm concluded a peace, and did homage for his possessions in England.

1073 Hildebrand, now Pope Gregory VII. began to extend the Papal authority to temporal sovereignties.

King William refused to take an oath of fealty to the Pope for the crown of England.

1074 Another insurrection against King William, by the Earls of Norfolk, Suffolk, Northumberland, and others. Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, was beheaded, and great cruelties exercised against the English.

1076 Pope Gregory cited the Emperor Henry to Rome, under pretence of simony. The Emperor's Ambassadors, come to justify him, were driven from the city, by the Pope. The Emperor assembled a council at Worms, where the Pope's election was condemned. Gregory excommunicated all the Bishops of that council with Henry, whom he declared deposed, and his subjects absolved from their oath of allegiance. The Emperor laid aside all ensigns of sovereignty, and travelled into Italy with his wife and children to seek absolution.

Gregory

Gregory absolved Henry; but wrote to the rmans that they might elect another Em-or if they were disatisfied with Henry. ey chose Rodolph, Duke of Suabia.

Michael being confined, Nicephorus Boto-tes seized the Imperial Sceptre in the East.

War betwixt Rodolph and Henry for the pire.

Important astronomical observations made Gelaleddin Meleksahah, third Sultan of Seliocide Turks.

The Pope excommunicated and deposed nry, and gave his dominions to Rodolph. e Emperor held a council, where he caused regory VII. to be deposed; and Guibert, chbishop of Ravenna, chosen Pope by the me of Clement III. Rodolph being wound. in battle, died.

Nicephorus expelled by Alexis Comnenus, o was declared Emperor. Henry besieged d took Rome, and was crowned Emperor Guibert, *alias* Clement III. He laid siege the Castle of St. Angelo, where Gregory s; but Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia, liged the Emperor to retire.

The party of Rodolph in Germany chose rman to oppose Henry: the latter again id siege to Rome.

The Order of the Carthusians founded by Bruno.

Death of Pope Gregory VII. and of Robert uiscard, Duke of Apulia. Alphonsus, ing of Castille, took Toledo and other wns from the Moors, whence he formed ew Castille.

Death of William the Conqueror in Nor-andy, after a reign of 21 years. His second n William II. surnamed Rufus, succeeded the crown of England.

Beginning of the kingdom of Portugal, in

the person of Henry, a Prince of the H
Burgundy, whom Alphonsus, King o
tille, made Count of Portugal, givir
Theresa his daughter in marriage.

1090 Henry, the Emperor, residing in It
seven years, made himself master of M
Florence, &c. and obliged Pope Urbar
leave Italy.

1091 Foundation of the Order of St. J
Jerusalem, called Knights of Malta
1530.

The Anti-pope Guibert took posses
Rome and of the Castle of St. Angelo.

1093 Death of Malcolm, King of Scotlan
was slain with his eldest son, in wa
England.

Conrad, son of the Emperor Henry,
ing against his father, was crowned at

1094 Council at Constance, where Pra
wife of the Emperor Henry, accus
husband of forcing her to certain abon
practices.

1095 Quarrel between William, King o
land, and Anselm, Bishop of Canterb

First Crusade resolved on in a counc
at Clermont, at the exhortation of Pe
Hermit.

Robert, Duke of Normandy, transfer
duchy to his brother, King William, f
loan of 10,000 marks.

1096 First campaign of the Holy War
Godfrey of Bouillon; Gaultier, a
gentleman; and Peter the Hermit.

1097 Godfrey took Nice, Silesia, Syria,
part of Mesopotamia, laid siege to A
and seizing on Edessa, erected it into
cipality.

1098 The Saracens repulsed, and Antioch
by Godfrey. The Christians were
besieged by the Turks; but, sallying
they routed the Turkish army, wi
slaughter of 100,000 men.

1098 Ba

Boemundus chosen Prince of Antioch: his family reigned there till 1268.

Jerusalem taken, and Godfrey proclaimed first King. The Sultan of Egypt coming with an immense army, was defeated by Godfrey, who remained master of Palestine.

Inundation on the coast of Kent, which overflowed the Godwin Sands. Death of William Rufus, King of England, who was killed by an arrow at the chace.

Henry I. seized the crown, to the exclusion of his elder brother Robert, then at the Holy Wars.

Death of Godfrey of Bouillon, King of Jerusalem. His brother Baldwin, Count of Edessa, succeeded.

Robert, Duke of Normandy, returning from the Holy Land, attacked his brother Henry, King of England. They made peace on condition that Henry should pay 3000 marks to his brother.

Louis, surnamed the Fat, son of King Philip, took the government of France in his father's life-time.

William, Duke of Aquitain, went with a numerous army to the Holy Land. They were cut to pieces by the Turks through the treachery of the Greek Emperor Alexis, and only 5000 reached Palestine.

Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, defeated by the Saracens, soon after routed them, and took Acre or Ptolemais.

Henry V. son of Henry IV. caused his father to be deposed and excommunicated, and himself proclaimed King of Germany, or Emperor, in a council at Mentz.

Henry, King of England, defeated Robert, his brother, deprived him of his dominions, and united Normandy to the crown of England.

Death of Philip I. King of France. His

son, Louis VI. surnamed the C
succeeded him.

1109 Henry V. Emperor, demanded in
Matilda, the English Princess.

1110 Henry the Emperor was crowne
Lombardy, and made an agreemen
Pope concerning the investitures.

1111 Pope Pascal II. refusing to
Emperor at Rome, was imprison
consented.

1116 Pascal II. assembled the fourth
Lateran, which revoked the privil
investitures granted to Henry:
raised an army to enforce his claim
Beginning of the war between En
France, which lasted, with some
near 300 years.

1117 Henry, the Emperor, marchin
Rome, the Pope retired to Mont
and thence to Apulia. The Em
crowned a second time at Rome by
Burden, Archbishop of Prague.

1118 On the death of Pascal, the Empe
Mauritius to be proclaimed Pop
name of Gregory VIII.
The King of England gained a
tory over the French in Normandy,
followed by a peace.
Institution of the Templar Knig
Death of Alexis Comnenus, E
the East. His son, John Comn
ceeded.
Prince William, King Henry's
with his Bride, and two other Pri
lost in their passage from Normand

1123 First general council at Later
the treaty between the Pope and th
was confirmed.
The Emperor marching into Fr
Lewis went to oppose him at th
Henry retreated in

ıth of the Emperor Henry V. without issue. Lothair, Duke of Saxony, being n to succeed, Conrad and Frederic, ws of Henry, opposed him, but were mmunicated.

: Emperor Lothair assembling an army ıt the insurgents, was crowned King of at Milan.

: English nobility swore fealty to the ess Dowager Matilda, the King's only ıter. She was married to Jeffrey Plan- :t, Earl of Anjou.

ıis caused his son Philip to be crowned eims.

;er II. crowned King of Sicily at Pa- .

ıng King Philip dying by a fall from ɔrse, Louis the Corpulent made his l son Louis to be crowned.

hair restored Pope Innocent II. On the ure of the Emperor, the Anti-pope et prevailed again, and drove Innocent a.

: Empress Matilda bore a son, after- Henry II.

ıth of Henry I. King of England, hav- pointed his daughter Maud or Matilda ccessor.

ıhen, Earl of Boulogne, usurped the e in the absence of Maud, and was ed King.

th of Louis the Corpulent, after a reign 30 years. Louis VII. surnamed the ;, succeeded his father.

th of Lothair the Emperor.

ırad III. Duke of Franconia, proclaimed of Germany, or Emperor.

e Innocent II. taken prisoner by Roger, of Sicily, was obliged to confirm to ıe duchy of Apulia, the principality

of Capua, and to give him th
of Sicily.

1139 Beginning of the kingdom
Count Alphonso being procla
his troops, after defeating
Kings.

The Empress Maud arrivec

1140 Peter Abelard accused of
demned in a council, appeale
and retired to the monastery c

1141 The Empress Maud havin
taken prisoner King Stephen
Queen.

1142 The Empress Maud besie
escape.

1143 Death of the Greek Emp
menus. Manuel his son succ

1144 The Pope made a truce wi
of Sicily, and implored the a
reduce the Romans.

1145 Pope Eugene III. ordered
preach the Crusade, becaus
Aleppo had seized Edessa,
Jerusalem.

1146 A monk having preached u
of all the Jews, St. Bernard
it. Louis and his Queen, w
took the cross at the hands of

1147 The Empress Maud left E

Conrad, the Emperor, set
tinople with more than 100,00
of France followed: both w
through the treachery of the
English and Flemish equippe
sail against the Saracens.

1148 Conrad leaving Constantin
Jerusalem. King Louis, aft
and many difficulties, reached

Conrad returned by Co
Germany. Louis passing th
rived in France, having l
[illegible] men.

9 Henry II. arrived in England to assert right to the crown.

Peter Lombard, surnamed Master of S tenas, a famous Divine, was made Bisho Paris.

51 Æra of the collection of Canon Law ma by Gratian, an Italian Monk.

52 Death of Conrad III. Emperor; Freder I. surnamed Barbarossa, was chosen his su cessor.

54 Death of Stephen, King of England. Hen II. Duke of Normandy, succeeded; the fir of the Plantagenets.

Frederic Barbarossa appeased the trouble at Milan.

King Henry II. confirmed the Great Charter, and made his Parliament swear to the succession of his sons.

56 Pope Adrian IV. excommunicated William, King of Sicily, for refusing to receive his letters, and for seizing lands belonging to the Holy See. Frederic crowned Emperor by the Pope. The Emperor offended at a Papal letter, expelled the legates, and guarded his frontiers to prevent people from going to Rome. The Pope explained his letter, and complained of the Emperor's proceeding.

Malcolm, King of the Scots, ceded Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, retaining the earldom of Huntingdon only.

Austria erected into a dukedom. Frederic Barbarossa entered Poland, and granted peace to the Poles at their request.

The kingdoms of Castile and Leon divided etween the two sons of Alphonsus VIII.

Ladislaus, Duke of Bohemia, created King an assembly at Ratisbon.

The Pope excommunicated Frederic II. mperor, and died soon after. A schism

ensued. Alexander III. and Victo
were chosen by different parties. F
and England supported the former; th
peror and clergy of Rome, the latter.
deric ordered both to repair to Pavia
judged by a council.

The Emperor took and destroyed Mil

1164 Assembly at Clarendon, where Th
Archbishop of Canterbury, refused to
scribe the statutes made to retrench the
of the church. He was denounced a tr
and flying into France, occasioned
between the two countries.

1165 Pope Alexander returned to Italy,
took possession of Rome.

1166 Thomas of Canterbury made papal
in England, revoked the statutes of C
don, and threatened the King with e
munication.

1167 Frederic took Rome, and Pope Alex
fled. A malady among his troops o
the Emperor to retire.

The Pope sent two legates to judge
affair of Thomas of Canterbury, ar
pended him till their arrival.

1170 The King of England received Th
Canterbury again into favour.

1171 King Henry's expedition to Irelan
he reduced. Thomas Becket, Ar
of Canterbury, murdered in his own
by four knights. The King submi
pennance for this murder. The
were excommunicated.

Death of the last Prince of th
race in Egypt: the famous Salad
master of that country, and sub
the spiritual authority of the Cal
dad.

1172 Thomas of Canterbury was c
Pope Alexander III.

73 The city of Catana, with 15,000 souls, swallowed up by an earthquake.

74 William, King of Scots, taken prisoner by the English, was ransomed by the subjection of his crown to that of England.

75 The Emperor Frederic made war in Italy.

76 The Emperor, defeated by the Milanese, was obliged to send a deputation to Pope Alexander to make peace.

77 Frederic made prisoner, obtained absolution from the Pope, and was dismissed with unfavourable conditions.

78 Great number of Sectaries discovered at Toulouse, being excommunicated and banished from the country by the Pope's legate, took refuge with the Count of Albi, whence they were called Albigenses.

Louis VII. of France came a pilgrim to the tomb of Thomas of Canterbury.

Jorilomo, general of the Japanese, assumed the imperial authority, and reduced the Dairies, who had ruled from 660 years before Christ to the spiritual power only.

180 Death of the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, after a reign of 36 years and 5 months; Alexis II. his son succeeded.

Death of Louis VII. or the young King of France, in the 43d year of his reign. Philip Augustus succeeded.

181 Henry, Bishop of Albi, pursued the Albigenses with an armed force. They abjured their tenets, but began to teach them anew.

183 Andronicus Comnenus, caused Alexis the Emperor to be strangled, and seized the empire.

The people of Berry put to death 7,000 Albigenses.

185 Richard, son of King Henry, rebelled against his father.

Dispute between the Pope and the Emperor Frederic, concerning the lands left to the see of Rome, by the Princess Matilda.

Isaac Angelus, killed Andronicus, and s
on the Great Empire.

1186 The Bulgarians revolting, formed a sep
state, which subsisted till subdued by the T
in 1396.

Livonia embraced christianity; Frederic c
his son to be married to the daughter of R
King of Sicily, who gave her in dowry, S
Calabria, and Apulia.

1187 Gregory VIII. preached up a new crusa
Guy of Lusignan, king of Jerusalem,
defeated at Tiberias, the city was take
Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria.
ended this kingdom, after being rule
christians 88 years.

1188 King Philip raised a tenth of the proper
those who did not join the Crusade, to su
the charges of the war.

1189 King Henry of England died in Norma
Richard surnamed Cœur de Lion succe
At his coronation, the mob, falling on the J
murdered many of them. He released Wil
King of Scotland from his subjection, an
out for the Holy War.

1190 The French and English armies marche
on their expedition. They took Messin
Sicily; King Richard conquered Cyprus.
Frederic, the Emperor, joining the Cru
lost part of his army by the treachery o
Greeks; and soon after perished by his
plunging into the river Cydrus. His son H
VI. succeeded him.

1191 The Kings of England and France too
town of Acre.

1192 King Richard made a truce with Saladin
returning home was taken prisoner by Le
of Austria, and delivered to the Emperor.

1193 Great sums raised in England for the K
ransom. The French King took several p
in Normandy, during his confinement.

1194 Henry, the Emperor took Sicily, Cal
Ap

Apulia, &c. and was crowned at Palermo. Richard, King of England, obtained his liberty. Death of Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria.

5 The Saracens of Africa, invading Spain, defeated Alphonsus VIII. King of Castile, and slew 50,000 men.

Alexis Angelus, brother of Isaac, the Emperor, seised on the Greek Empire, and put out his brother's eyes.

7 Henry VI. sent a great army into Palestine, and defeated the Saracens in several battles.

Pope Celestine III. consented to the coronation of Frederic, son of Henry, as King of the two Sicilies, on condition of a sum being paid to him and to the Cardinals.

18 The Pope sent a legate to mediate between the Kings of France and England. The legate laid France under interdict, and excommunicated Philip for refusing to take back the wife he had divorced, and for marrying another.

99 Death of Richard, King of England, of a wound received at the siege of Chalus, in Normandy. His brother John, surnamed Sans Terre, succeeded.

The King of France absolved from the sentence of excommunication, on taking back his first wife, whom, however, he left soon again.

10 King John held a parliament at Lincoln, where the King of Scotland did him homage.

12 King John gained a victory, and took his nephew, Prince Arthur, who soon died in prison. The King of France summoned John to answer for the death of his nephew, and on his non-appearance, adjudged him a traitor, and confiscated all he held of the crown of France.

13 King Philip took several towns in Normandy; King John levied a heavy tax on his barons, for deserting him in Normandy.

Constantinople taken by the French and Venetian crusaders. Alexis Angelus expelled,

and took the great part of the Gr
pire in Europe. Theodorus Lascar
Nice, and Alexis Comnenus establ
empire at Trebizond.

1205 The Emperor Baldwin, marching
the Bulgarians, was defeated an
He died soon after in prison.

1206 Henry, brother of Baldwin, cho
peror of Constantinople by the Lati
Gengiskan began in Tartary th
Empire of the Moguls.

1208 Raymund, Count of Toulouse,
caused Peter de Chateau-neuf, the
quisitor to be assassinated, was exc
cated by the Pope, and his lands for
England laid under interdict, fo
knowledging Stephen, of Langton
bishop of Canterbury. The Emper
being murdered, Otho IV. Duke of
was acknowledged his successor.

1209 Otho crowned Emperor by the P
Romans revolted against him.
A crusade being preached up ag

The sentence of the Pope being published in Germany, the Princes chose Frederic II. son of Henry VI. in the place of Otho.

Frederic having defeated Otho, was crowned Emperor. The Pope proceeding against King John, gave his dominions to the French King.

King John submitted to hold his crown as a fief of the Holy See, and to pay an annual tribute of 1,000 marks.

King John absolved, and England released from the interdict.

The Barons made war on the King, and obliged him to grant the Great Charter.

The disputes between the King and the Barons continuing, the Pope interdicted the Barons; they invited over Louis, son of the French King, who had great success against King John; the latter died with grief in the 19th year of his reign. He was succeeded by his son Henry III. then nine years old, under the guardianship of the Earl of Pembroke.

Death of the German Emperor Otho. Frederic II. was acknowledged his successor.

Death of Henry, Emperor of Constantinople.

The Dauphin and the rebel English barons defeated. The Dauphin, besieged in London, agreed to quit the kingdom.

Peter, of Courtenay, crowned Emperor of Constantinople, by the Pope, was taken prisoner by Theodorus, Prince of Epirus, on his way to Constantinople.

His wife Yolande ruled the empire during three years.

The Christians besieged, and took Damietta in Egypt; more than 80,000 Saracens were killed in the siege.

Peter of Courtenay being dead, his son

Robert was proclaimed Emperor of stantinople.

1221 Frederic quarrelled with the Pop was excommunicated.

1222 The Christians defeated in war Sultan of Egypt, were obliged to sur Damietta.

1223 Death of Philip Augustus, Ki France, in the 44th year of his reign. VIII. his son succeeded.

John de Brienne, King of Jeru coming to Rome for succour, med peace between the Pope and the E Frederic.

He travelled through France and F to procure aid against the Infidels.

1226 The King of France, with a num Prelates and Lords, joined the C against the Albigenses. Avignon wa and dismantled for refusing to let th pass. Louis VIII. died, and was su by his son, Louis IX. or the Sain eleven years old, under the guardian his mother Blanche.

1227 Henry, King of England, declared of age, and cancelled the Great C and that of the Forest, which occas conspiracy.

Raymund of Toulouse is again mmunicated with the inhabitants of tha

Death of Gengiskan, Emperor Moguls; his race conquered China, Asia Minor, and Russia.

1228 Frederic marched for Syria.

Death of Robert, Emperor of Co nople. Baldwin II. succeeded un guardianship of John of Brienne, w been King of Jerusalem.

1229 Frederic treating with the Su Egypt, crowned himself King of Jer and returned to Italy.

The University of Paris broke up on account of some students being killed by the soldiery.

) The Irish King of Connaught made prisoner by the English.

Frederic absolved by the Pope. On the death of Alphonsus, King of Leon, without male issue, Ferdinand III. of Castile, reunited these kingdoms.

1 The Pope sent legates to Germanus, Patriarch of Constantinople, for the union of the churches.

The University of Paris restored. Statutes of Raymund, Count of Toulouse, against the Albigenses.

5 War of Frederic in Lombardy. His son Henry leagued against him, was taken and exiled to Apulia, where he died in prison.

Commencement of the kingdom of Granada: the last which the Saracens held in Spain.

6 The University of Oxford laid under an interdict, for a quarrel with the Pope's legate.

Conrad, second son of Frederic, declared King of the Romans.

The Moguls or Tartars began their inroads on Russia, whose Grand Dukes were upwards of 150 years under subjection to them.

8 Prince Richard, of Cornwall, and the nobility compelled King Henry to submit to their terms.

Frederic excommunicated, and deposed by the Pope, who offered the empire to Robert, brother of St. Louis; this Prince refused it.

19 War in Italy between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. Frederic repulsed before Rome. The Pope seised Ferrara.

1241 Beginning of the Anseatic league in G many.

1243 A five years truce between England France.

1245 First general council at Lyons. The P in presence of the council, pronounce sentence of deposition against the Emp Frederic II.

Part of the Germans chose Henry L graf of Hesse for their Emperor.

1246 Death of Henry, the Emperor o William, Count of Holland, was chose his stead.

1248 William, Count of Holland, cro Emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle.

St. Louis, King of France, set out for Holy Land, and wintered in Cyprus.

1249 St. Louis took Damietta in Egypt.

1250 St. Louis after defeating the Saracens, himself defeated and taken prisoner. He tained a truce of ten years, went to Pale fortified some towns, and freed 12, prisoners.

Death of the Emperor, Frederic II. Apulia. He left his dominions to Co IV. The Pope, however, confirmed title of Emperor to William Count of H land.

1251 Conrad took possession of the kingdo Sicily. The Pope excommunicated him his adherents.

Establishment of the republic of Flore Magna Charta solemnly ratified.

1252 Death of Blanche, Queen Regent France, in the absence of her son Louis.

King Henry III. of England gave daughter Margaret in marriage to Alexa King of Scots.

1253 Foundation of the Sorbonne at Paris. Louis returned from Palestine. King He III. recovered his possessions in Gasc

1253

1253 The Emperor Conrad poisoned by his natural brother Mainfroy; Conradin, his son, inherited his dominions; but William of Holland was acknowledged Emperor.

Stockholm, capital of Sweden, is said to have been founded this year.

1254 Mainfroy defeated the troops of the Pope, and took Apulia and Sicily.

Death of William, the German Emperor, followed by an interregnum.

1258 The English barons compelled the King to delegate his power to twenty-four persons.

The city of Bagdad taken, and the last Caliph put to death by the grand-son of Gengiskan.

1259 King Henry III. ceded his rights to Normandy and Anjou to the French King.

1260 The Sectaries called Flagellants began to settle at Perusia in Italy.

1261 Michael Paleologus retook Constantinople from the Latins, who had held it 57 years.

King Henry of England dispensed from his oath to his barons, levied troops to bring them to their duty.

1262 Pope Urban IV. invested with the kingdom of Sicily, Charles Count of Anjou, and brother to St. Louis.

1263 Civil War in England between King Henry and his barons.

1264 The quarrel between King Henry and his barons being referred to the French King, he decided in the king's favour; but the Barons renewed the war, took the King and Princes prisoners.

1265 The Earl of Montfort called the first Parliament; Montfort and his son were slain, and the King released.

Charles of Anjou crowned King of Sicily at Rome.

1267 Conradin son of Conrad the Emperor, coming to recover Sicily, seized Tuscany

cuted at Naples, with Frederic
Duke of Austria.

1270 St. Louis, King of France, hav
near Tunis in Africa, died the
44th year of his reign. Philip II
ot son, surnamed the Bold, succ
defeated the Infidels.

1271 The county of Toulouse uni
Crown of France, by the death o
sus, brother to St. Louis.

Death of Henry III. King of E
the 57th year of his reign.

Edward I. his son, then in the I
was proclaimed his successor.

1273 Rodolph, Count of Hapsburg
the House of Austria, was chosen a
Emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle.

1274 King Edward Longshanks arriv
land, and was crowned.

1276 Rodolph the Emperor made
tocar, King of Bohemia; obliged
knowledge his title, and to yed
which the ministers of Rodolph

Death of Michael Paleologus, Greek Emperor at Constantinople. Andronicus II. his son succeeded. The union between the Greek and Latin churches was again interrupted.

1284 The last Prince of Wales being killed, King Edward gave that title to his eldest son.

Death of Charles, King of Sicily; his rights were inherited by his son Charles, then a prisoner.

Death of Philip the Bold, King of France; he was succeeded by his son Philip IV. surnamed the Fair.

89 Charles the Lame crowned King of Sicily at Rome; but his claim was disputed by the King of Arragon.

Tripoli taken from the Christians by a Sultan of Egypt of the Mameluke race.

Corsica submitted to Genoa.

91 Death of the Emperor Rodolph after a reign of 18 years.

The Christians lost Acre, and were entirely expelled from Syria by the Mameluke Sultans of Egypt.

92 Adolphus, Count of Nassau, chosen Emperor of the West.

King Edward declared John Baliol King of Scotland, to the prejudice of Robert Bruce.

94 Peter the Hermit chosen Pope by the name of Celestine V. abdicated the Papal dignity.

95 The Scots entered into a confederacy with France against England.

96 King Edward took Edinburgh, and made his prisoner Baliol resign his crown.

97 Dissention between King Edward and h subjects on account of taxes. A law w made that no tax should be levied with an act of parliament.

1298 Adolph

1298 Adolphus deposed by the German
and Albert of Austria chosen in his
1299 Beginning of the Ottoman race.
1300 King Edward's third expedition
Scotland.
1301 Philip the Fair made the parlia
Paris stationary, and gave it
Palace.
1303 Pope Boniface made prisoner,
treated and died.
Philip the Fair appealed to
council.
King Edward's fourth expedit
Scotland.
1304 The nobility of Scotland again
Pope Benedict XI. revoked th
issued against France by his predeces
1305 Sir William Wallace, the Hero
dian of Scotland, tried, and exec
London.
Clement V. chosen Pope at Lyo
his residence at Avignon.
1306 The Scots proclaimed Robert B
King.
King Edward defeated the Scots,
prisoners the brothers of Robert
whom he executed as traitors.
1307 Robert Bruce defeated the English
Edward died in the 35th year of hi
and was succeeded by his son Edwar
1308 King Edward II. married to
daughter to Philip, King of France.
Albert the Emperor being m
Henry of Luxemburgh, or the VII
chosen to succeed him.
The Knights of St. John, of Je
took possession of the Isle of Rhode
1311 General Council of Vienna in D
The order of the Templars abolished
1312 Piers Gaveston taken and behe
the English nobility; after which,
reconciled to the King.

iperor Henry VII. crowned at Rome.
ath of Henry VII. the Empéror, fol-
l by an interregnum.
eat victory gained by the Scots at Ban-
burn.
ie German Electors disagreeing, two
erors were chosen, viz. Louis of Ba-
, and Frederic of Austria.
ath of Philip the Fair, King of France.
on Louis X. succeeded.
uncil at Lyons for the election of a Pope,
ee having been vacant two years. The
inals not agreeing, referred the election
mes of Ossa, who chose himself, and
ed at Avignon under the name of John
I.
ilip V. or the Long, succeeded as King
rance.
ie Scots passing into Ireland, made Ed-
, brother of Robert Bruce, King there.
ie English nobility forced the King to
h his favourites, the Spencers, father
son.
ar between the King and Lords. Ed-
l recalled the Spencers.
ath of Philip the Long, King of France.
rles IV. his brother succeeded.
ouis of Bavaria gained a great victory
his competitor Frederic, whom he took
ner.
n eruption from Mount Etna destroyed
ie country around.
he Queen of England dissatisfied with
King and his favourites, retired to France
her son Edward.
he Queen and her adherents declared
ies to the State.
he Queen of England landed with an
, took and hanged the elder Spencer,
afterwards his son. King Edward was
n and deposed, and afterwards mur-
d.

1327 Edward

1327 Edward III. succeeded at the age of
years, but the Queen and Mortimer
verned.

1328 Louis of Bavaria crowned Emperor
Rome by Cardinal Colonna; he caused t
chosen as Pope, Peter, of Corbiera, who
soon after expelled as an Anti-pope.

Death of Charles IV. King of Fra
without male issue. Philip Valois, sixth
the name next in the kindred to the late K
succeeded.

King Edward laid claim to the crow
France, as heir to his mother Isabella, s
to Charles IV.

1329 Death of Robert Bruce, King of Scotl
who was succeeded by his son David.

1330 Mortimer the favourite of the Queen-
ther, executed by King Edward, as a
tor.

1334 Edward Baliol defeated in Scotland
the party of King David.

1336 King Edward began to enforce his tit
the French Crown by arms.

1337 The locusts made considerable havoc
Europe for three years.

1338 Embassy of the Emperor Louis to ob
his absolution from the Pope; followed
solemn protest against John XXII.

Fire arms began to be known; gunpow
having been already invented.

1339 King Edward invaded France.

1340 He gained a naval victory over
French.

A truce for one year was agreed on.

1341 Death of Andronicus III. Greek Empe
who left two children, and gave them
tacuzenus for their guardian. The Emp
expelled the guardian, who retiring to
anople was proclaimed Emperor.

1342 The truce with France renewed for
years.

:xpelled Scotland, and King David

ıgdom of Naples fell by succession
arried to Andrew, King of Hungary.
victory of King David over the
Cressy.
ıce distressed France and several
ntries.
'ots defeated by the English, and
'id taken prisoner.
taken by King Edward.
Cantacuzenus took Constantinople,
peace with John Paleologus; they
colleagues.
as Gabrini made himself sovereign
for seven months.
s IV. at last acknowledged, and
He founded the University of

ıy afflicted with a considerable
ıf which there died upwards of
rsons.
vs were massacred on suspicion of
ıisoned the water in the wells.
plague in England. Dauphin
the crown of France, whence the
lest son took the name of Dauphiné.
der of the Garter instituted.
of Philip Valois, King of France;
hn II. succeeded.
ır between England and France re-
Cantacuzenus resigned the empire
Paleologus, and retired to a con-

l the Black Prince, gained a great
t Poictiers, and took the French
his son Philip prisoners.
nperor Charles IV. caused to be ap-
a diet, the Golden Bull, which has
: regulated the election of the Em-

1357 Prince

1357 Prince Edward entered Lo
with King John his prisone
1359 Death of Isabella, mot
ward.
1360 Amurath, Sultan of the
sent over troops into Eur
following took Adrianople
1361 A great plague in Englar
1362 The French tongue aboli
and the English introduced
1365 The English King and P
to pay to the Pope the tr
King John.
Fifty thousand Christian
pel the Turks from the
other places.
1367 Peter, King of Castile,
ward the Black Prince to h
which he had been deposed
1368 Charles the Emperor
towns of Italy for the P
sovereignty of others to th
them, granting immunitie
publics.
Revolution in China; the
Mogul Gengiskan were
Chinese.
1370 Robert Stuart crowned
being the first of that nam
The Black Prince retu
for his health. The Fren
quests in Guyenne.
1371 Defeat of the Flemi
English.
1372 The English fleet defe
niards before Rochelle.
1374 Great part of German
vinces, revolted from t
French.
1376 Death of Edward, Prin
monly called the Black

Richard declared heir to the crown, and Prince of Wales.

7 Death of Edward III. King of England, in the 51st year of his reign. He was succeeded by his grandson Richard III.

8 Death of the Emperor Charles IV. His son Wenceslaus succeeded.

9 Beginning of the Great Schism of the Western Church. One Pope residing at Rome, the other at Avignon.

10 Death of Charles V. King of France, after a reign of 17 years. His son Charles VI. a minor, succeeded, under the guardianship of the Duke of Anjou.

The English restored the Duke of Brittany.

31 Rebellion of Wat Tyler in England, suppressed on the death of the Leader.

82 King Richard II. married Ann, sister to the Emperor Wenceslaus.

84 Pope Urban quarrelled with Charles Duras, who arrested him, but afterwards set him at liberty.

85 Pope Urban besieged by Charles Duras, made his escape to Genoa, and put to death five Cardinals, who had conspired against him.

Death of Wickliff.

86 Charles Duras killed in Hungary Otho Duke of Brunswick.

Andronicus Paleologus took Constantinople, and imprisoned his father and brother.

Lithuania united to the kingdom of Poland, by the Duke being chosen King.

John and Manuel Paleologi recovered their liberty, and the empire, and delivered up Andronicus to the Turks.

89 Ladislaus, son of Charles Duras, crowned king of Naples by Pope Boniface IX.

Amurath, Sultan, killed by a christian

soldier, after having made gr
in Europe. His son Bajazet s
King Richard II. declared h
and chose a new ministry.

1390 King Richard made over G
uncle, the Duke of Lancaster.
Pope Clement VII. crowr
Anjou, King of Naples; he m
quests which Ladislaus recov
departure.
Bajazet laid siege to Consta
retired on having made a tr
Emperor.

1391 Death of the Greek Empero
logus; his son Manuel II. g
44 years.

1392 The privileges of London ta
restored on due submission be

1394 King Richard subdued the
Ireland.

1397 Union of Denmark, Norway
under Queen Margaret.

1398 Several countries withdrew t
from both the Competitors fo

1399 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, h
King Richard II. usurped the

1400 Gunpowder said by some to
this year, by Schwartz, a Ger

1402 Bajazet, Turkish Sultan,
Tamerlane, Prince of the Tart

1403 Conspiracy of Piercy and D
King Henry, defeated.

1405 Death of Chaucer, father of E
Great guns first used in Engla
of Berwick.
Discovery of the Canary Isle
Death of Timur or Tamerl
Tartar conqueror, whose rac
the Grand Moguls.

1407 John Huss began to dogmati

1409 At Pisa, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. were deposed; and Alexander V. chosen.

1410 Death of Robert the Emperor; Sigismund, King of Hungary, succeeded.

1412 Prince Henry affronted one of the King's judges, and was committed by him.

1413 Pope John XXIII. expelled from Rome, convoked a council at Constance.

1414 King Henry V. renewed the claims of England, to the crown of France.

1415 Pope John XXIII. having abdicated the Pontificate, fled from Constance; but being taken prisoner was deposed. Gregory XII. renounced the dignity by his deputies. Benedict XIII. stood out. John Huss condemned and burnt as a heretic. Jerome of Prague, his disciple, retracted.

King Henry invaded France, and gained at Agincourt, a famous victory over the French.

1416 Jerome of Prague, again accused, condemned, and executed.

The English gained a great victory over the French at sea.

1417 Deposition of Benedict XIII. Martin V. chosen Pope.

King Henry took Caen, Calais, &c.

1418 Sir John Oldcastle burnt for heresy, in St. Giles's fields.

1419 Death of Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, and formerly Emperor. Sigismund, his brother, at that time Emperor, succeeded as King of Bohemia.

The Duke of Burgundy murdered by the Dauphin. A treaty set on foot between France and England.

1420 The Kings of England and France made a solemn entry into Paris. The agreement being ratified, Henry married Catherine, daughter of the French King.

The Dauphin attainted for the murder of the Duke of Burgundy.

1421 Pope Martin V. entered Rome.

Death of Henry V. King of England; leaving a son by Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. King of France, named Henry VI.

The Duke of Bedford gained a victory over King Charles VII.

End of the long Roman schism, by the abdication of Clement VIII.

The famous Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc, raised the siege of that town, and conducted the King to be crowned at Rheims.

The Maid of Orleans taken by the English, and afterwards burnt for a witch.

King Henry crowned King of France at Paris.

1433 Sigismund crowned Emperor by the Pope.

Pope Eugenius, and the council of Basil in concert, treated with the Greeks, concerning their union.

1435 The Duke of Burgundy deserted the English interest, and joined the French.

Death of the Duke of Bedford, Engl regent of France. The Duke of York appointed to succeed him.

Paris was taken by the French, and C besieged.

1437 Death of the Emperor Sisgismund, reign of 27 years.

King James I. of Scotland, murder his subjects.

1438 Albert II. Duke of Austria chos peror, being also King of Hungary hemia.

1440 The Duke of Orleans ransomed French, after 26 years captivity in

Frederic of Austria, third of chosen Emperor.

The art of printing invented.

1442 The kingdom of Naples recove King of Arragon, from Rene of A

1444 Ladislaus, King of Hungary, d slain by the Turks

1455 Frederic the Emperor declared war against the Swiss.

The sea broke in near Dordrecht, in Holland, and destroyed 100,000 persons.

1458 The Duke of York began to assert his right to the crown.

Charles Canutson, proclaimed King of Sweden, and the three Northern crowns again separated.

1460 Jack Cade, in Kent, defeated the King's forces, and entered London. He was afterwards killed, and his followers dispersed.

1462 First alliance of the Swiss with France.

The Duke of York marched towards London; came to a treaty with the King; dismissed his army; and swore true allegiance.

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II. The Emperor slain, and the Greek empire destroyed.

1454 The Duke of York defeated the King's forces; killed the Duke of Somerset; and made the King prisoner.

1456 Belgrade besieged by the Turks, but delivered by the Papal troops.

1459 The Duke of York and his sons attainted in Parliament.

1460 The Queen raised an army; defeated and killed the Duke of York; but his son Edward advancing to London, was there proclaimed King.

1461 King Henry, with his Queen and son, retired into Scotland, after a great defeat of their forces, at Towton, in Yorkshire.

Death of Charles VII. King of France, in the 39th year of his reign. Louis XI. his son succeeded.

1462 Louis XI. put to death a great number of Lords.

1463 King Henry entered England with the Scots, but was defeated by King Edward's generals.

1464 King Henry taken in disguise, and c. prisoner to the Tower.

1467 Death of Scanderbeg, King of Al who for a long time waged war succes against the Turks.

Liege taken by Charles, Duke of Burgu and upwards of 600 infants thrown int Meuse.

1469 Insurrection against King Edward; forces were defeated, and he himself t prisoner.

1471 King Henry restored by Parliament, an ward attainted. In six months King Ed recovered London, and imprisoned H defeated Queen Margaret's forces; c. Prince Edward, King Henry's only son, murdered in his presence, and afterward to death King Henry in the Tower.

1474 The kingdom of Castile and Ar united under Ferdinand V. and Isabella

1478 The Duke of Clarence, King Edw half brother, was attainted and put to d in the Tower.

Conspiracy of the Pazzi and Salviati ag the house of Medicis at Florence. Juli Medicis, was murdered in the church.

Iwan III. Grand Duke of Russia, sha of the Tartar yoke, took the title of Cza Emperor.

1482 Matthias, King of Hungary, took N and Austria from Frederic III. and obl the Emperor to lead a wandering life.

1483 Death of Louis XI. King of France son Charles VIII. succeeded in the 14th of his age.

1485 The Earl of Richmond landing in W defeated and killed King Richard; was claimed King by the name of Henry VII.

1486 King Henry maried Elizabeth, el daughter of Edward IV. and thus united houses of York and Lancaster.

1487 T

87 The Cape of Good Hope discovered by the Portugueze.

88 The Scots rebelled against their King, James III. and killed him at Bannokburn.

Cyprus given to the Venetians, by Catherine Comara, last Queen of that island.

90 The Emperor Frederic recovered Vienna.

92 Ferdinand, King of Spain, took Grenada, and put an end to the dominions of the Moors, in Spain.

This year America was discovered for the Spaniards by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese.

93 Bull of Pope Alexander VII. dividing between Spain and Portugal, the countries to be discovered.

Death of the Emperor Frederic in the 54th year of his reign. His son Maximilian I. succeeded.

95 Charles VIII. King of France, took possession of Naples, which he lost again immediately.

Sebastian Cabot, was employed by the King of England, to make discoveries on the East and North-east coasts of America.

97 Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, landing on the Continent of the New World; by his false accounts contrived to give it his own name.

The passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, was found out by Vasquada Gama, Admiral of the Portugueze.

98 The Walachians carried off near 100,000 Poles, whom they sold to the Turks.

Death of Charles VIII. King of France, without issue. Louis XII. Duke of Orleans, and nearest male heir succeeded.

99 Birth of Charles V. son of Philip of Austria.

Great plague in England; the King and Court removed to Calais.

1502 Prince

Sicily, which remained united to t
Monarchy till 1713.

1507 The Emperor Maximilian going
was stopped by the Venetians; on
Emperor, the King of France, and
entered into an alliance against the

1509 Death of Henry VII. King of E
the 24th year of his reign. His
viving son Henry VIII. succeede
riage with Catherine was solem
they were both crowned at Westi

1512 Ferdinand, King of Arragon,
kingdom of Navarre.

1513 Henry VIII. invaded France
with great success.
Victory of the English over th
Flodden-field, where James IV.

1515 Death of King Louis XII. Fr
ceeded. He defeated the Swiss,
duchy of Milan, Parma, and Pla
Cardinal Wolsey was made Pri
of England.

1516 Death of Ferdinand V. King

him. Leo X. condemned his doctrine. Luther appealed to the future council.

Death of the Emperor Maximilia. Charles V. his grandson, was chosen his successor.

Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards under Ferdinand Cortes.

2 Luther published the New Testament in German.

Soloman took the isle of Rhodes, from the Knights of St. John.

3 Frederic, Duke of Holstein, expelling Christian II. from Denmark, made himself to be crowned King.

4 Francis I. King of France, taken prisoner by the Imperialists.

5 Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic Knights, embracing Luther's tenets, renounced the vows of his order, and seized Prussia as a sovereignty.

6 The Emperor released Francis I. from his imprisonment.

The Turks made themselves masters of a great part of Hungary.

7 Rome plundered by the Imperialists, and the Pope made prisoner for a time.

8 Henry VIII. enamoured of Ann Bullen began to question the legality of his marriage with Queen Catherine.

New form of government introduced at Genoa. A Doge elected every two years.

9 Diet of Spire unfavourable to Luther and his followers. Several German Princes protested against the decree, and thence were called Protestants. They formed a league at Smalkalde, in support of their tenets.

10 Wolsey, apprehended and charged with High Treason. He died on his way to London.

Dreadful earthquake at Lisbon, preceeded by a great inundation in Holland.

Charle

Charles V. crowned Emperor b
Clement VII. He gave the island of
the Knights of St. John, expelle
Rhodes.

1531 King Henry separated from Quee
rine, put the laws against heresy in
tion, and several were burnt.

Religious wars in England, where
lius was slain. Tuscany erected into
for the house of Medicis, by Charles

1532 King Henry married Ann Bullen.

The Emperor made peace with t
testant Princes, and had an interview
Pope.

Christiern, King of Denmark, r
to his dominions, was kept in priso
years.

1533 The Anabaptists under Stark and
took possession of the town of Mun

Conquest of Peru by the Spaniard

1534 The King and Parliament of Engla
off all subjection to the Pope, and t
was declared supreme head of the ch

1535 Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas M
others, executed for denying the Ki
premacy.

Henry excommunicated by the Po
ceeded to the suppression of the
teries.

Protestantism established in Den
Christiern III.

Munster taken, and the Anabapt
persed.

1536 Charles's 5th expedition into Afric
he restored the King of Tunis. B
of the Order of the Jesuits by Ig
Loyola, a Spaniard.

Ann Bullen divorced and execute
Tower. The King married to Ja
Seymour.

1537

)ueen Jane delivered of a Prince, after-
ds Edward VI. died two days after her
ivery.
'he Bible being translated was ordered
e used in churches.
ix articles of religion established by Act
Parliament.
:harles V. passing through France was
gnificently treated by King Francis.
lenry VIII. married Ann, sister of the
.ke of Cleves.
Archbishop Cranmer and the Convocation
orced the King from Anne of Cleves.
e Parliament confirmed the divorce.
ıry married Catherine Howard.
The Litany commanded to be used in
glish. King Henry married to his 6th
e, Lady Catherine Parr, a widow.
The council of Trent opened. Peace be-
:en England and France.
)eath of Martin Luther at Isleben.
)eath of Henry VIII.; Edward VI. his
y son succeeded at nine years of age.
ward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and
:rwards Duke of Somerset, being made
)tector.
)eath of Francis I. his son Henry II.
:ceeded as King of France.
mages burnt in England. The Pro-
tor marched into Scotland, and gained a
nal victory.
The Scots sent Queen Mary Stuart to
ance.
An Interim published in Germany by the
peror.
Somerset-house built as a Palace for the
)tector.
The Duke of Somerset deposed from his
:e; but admitted to the Council Board.
Peace between England and France. The
uncil of Trent having been inter-

rupted

rupted, was opened again at the r
the Emperor.

1552 The Book of Common Prayer,
ticles of the Protestant Religion e
in England by Act of Parliament
nalties enacted against Popish wors
Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, hav
verted many in the East Indies, di
sight of China.
Death of Edward VI. King of
Mary, daughter of King Henry V
ceeded.
Michael Servetus who denied the
was burnt at Geneva, by the inf
Calvin.

1554 Mary Queen of England married
the Emperor's son, and heir to the
of Spain.
Cardinal Popolas as papal legate r
England to the See of Rome.

1556 Persecution of the Protestants
land.
The Emperor Charles V. resi
Crown to his son Philip, and the I
his brother Ferdinand, and retir
monastery.

1557 Battle of St. Quentin where th
were defeated by the Spaniards u
Duke of Savoy.

1558 Calais taken by the French.
The Dauphin married to Mary
Scots.
Death of Charles V. Emperor, and
Queen of England.

1559 Peace between France and Spain.
Henry II. King of France, dying o
received at a tournament. Francis
eldest son, husband of Queen Mar
succeeded.
Queen Elizabeth restored the P
Religion, and abolished Popery.

John Knox, introducing Calvinism into Scotland, caused an insurrection against the Queen Regent.

Peace between England, France, and Scotland. Robert Dudley became the favorite of Queen Elizabeth.

Francis II. the French King, dying, was succeeded by his brother Charles IX. under the guardianship of Catherine of Medicis, his mother.

Troubles in Flanders on occasion of the inquisition.

Return of Mary Stuart to Scotland.

Third opening of the council of Trent.

Civil war in France, on account of religion. Queen Elizabeth assisted the Huguenots there.

The Duke of Guise assassinated by the Huguenots, who obtained peace from the Queen Regent.

The 39 Articles of Religion established in England, by the Convocation. Peace between England and France.

Edict in France, making the year to begin on the first of January, and not on Easter-day as before.

Death of the Emperor Ferdinand I.; Maximilian II. his eldest son, succeeded.

The Turks laid siege to Malta, but were repulsed.

Mary Queen of Scots married Henry Lord Darnley.

Henry Lord Darnley murdered by persons unknown; the odium thrown on the Queen. She was afterwards forced or seduced by the Earl of Bothwell, whom she married. Her subjects then imprisoned and depos.d her, raising her son to the throne.

Religious wars continued in France.

The Queen of Scots was obliged to flee into England, where she was imprisoned.

1568 The Protestants of Germany the Huguenots in France.
The exercise of the Protestar tolerated in the Low Countries.
1569 Conference at York and Westn the affairs of Queen Mary, whicl nothing.
1570 Murray, regent of Scotland, mu
1571 Civil war in Scotland.
1572 The Huguenots massacred at Pa Bartholomew's-day.
The Duke of Norfolk executed f ing to marry the Queen of Scots.
1573 The Dutch, under the Prince laid the foundation of their republi
Henry, brother of the French Kin was elected King of Poland.
1574 Death of Charles IX. His brot returned from Poland to succeed hi
1575 Henry III. caused his brother of Alençon to be arrested; but f making his escape, joined the H with Condé.
1576 Death of the Emperor Maxii His son Rodolph II. succeeded.
Henry III. of France defeated a spiracy; granted favourable term Protestants, which occasioned th league that finally obliged him to r edict, so advantageous to the Hugu
Great pestilence at Milan.
The Earl of Essex died in Irel pected to be poisoned by the Ea Cester.
1577 Persecution of the Papists by Q Elizabeth.
The Archduke Matthias, not su as Governor of the Netherlands, re Germany.
1578 Sebastian, King of Portugal, k killed by the Moors in Africa. Henry, his grand uncle, succeeded

9 The Prince of Orange made Stadtholder of the Dutch States.

10 Philip II. of Spain, took possession of Portugal, on the death of Henry.

English Popish colleges established at Rome, Rheims, and elsewhere.

12 Pope Gregory XIII. altered the Calendar, which caused the difference of 10 days between the old and the new stile.

13 King James, of Scotland, made his escape from the Earl of Gowrie and other conspirators.

14 The Prince of Orange assassinated at Delft. Prince Maurice, his brother, one of the greatest generals, succeeded him.

15 Queen Elizabeth sent aid to the Dutch.

Sir Francis Drake plundered St. Domingo; took Carthagena; arrived in Florida and Virginia, whence he brought home a colony in distress, sent thither by Sir Walter Raleigh.

16 Babington's conspiracy for the deliverance of the Scottish Queen, for which he was executed.

16 Mary, Queen of Scots, sentenced to death by English judges.

17 The execution of Queen Mary ordered by Elizabeth, and performed at Fotheringay Castle.

Battle of Coutras, where the Huguenots were victorious, under Henry, King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France.

18 The Invincible Armada of Spain, dispersed by storm on the English coast, and destroyed by Sir Francis Drake.

The Guises having taken possession of Paris at the head of the league, they barricaded the streets against the King's troops. King Henry III. repaired to Chartres. The Duke and Cardinal of Guise were murdered by order of the King. Mayenne, another brother of Guise, put himself at the head of

of Elizabeth, was tried for high treason and beheaded.

The Dutch took the Spice Islands and the Moluccas from the Portuguese.

Death of Elizabeth, Queen of England. James, King of Scotland, was acknowledged her successor.

Peace between Spain and Britain.

Treaty of an Union between Scotland and England set on foot without effect.

The French settled in Canada.

Great disputes between Venice and the Pope.

The Gunpowder Plot discovered in England.

The conspirators tried and executed; and the anniversary of the discovery ordered to be kept as a day of thanksgiving.

The Priests and Papists persecuted.

Agreement between the Pope and the Republic of Venice.

The Republic of Holland acknowledged by Spain, and a peace concluded.

Henry IV. King of France, assassinated by Ravillac. Louis XIII. his son succeeded.

Philip III. of Spain, expelled all the descendants of Moors, to the number of 900,000 persons.

Death of the Emperor Rodolph II. Matthias his brother chosen in his place.

The Dutch and English attempted in vain the North-east passage to the East-Indies.

The Russians chose for the Grand Duke or Czar, Michael Romanou, from whom Peter the Great descended.

The Prince of Condé and others retired dissatisfied from the French court.

Assembly of the States-General at Paris; the last till the Revolution.

Louis XIII. ordered all Jews to quit the kingdom of France

The Prince of Condé and others levied troops against the King. The Protestants did the like.

1616 King James delivered up the Briel, places to the Dutch.

Sir Francis Bacon made Lord Treasu

King Louis granted a truce to th of Condé; but afterwards arrested l confined him in the Bastille.

1617 The Mareschal d'Ancre was killed Louis's orders; the populace insulting body. The Queen was banished to Blo

The Book of Sports published in B lowing of recreation on Sundays.

1618 Sir Walter Raleigh, executed for l son.

A match proposed between Charl of Wales, and the Infanta of Spain.

The Synod of Dort in Holland c the doctrine of Arminius.

War in Germany, on account of th of the Elector Palatine, to be King of

1619 Death of the Emperor Matthias; I II. chosen successor.

Louis reconciled with his mother Medicis, by Richelieu, afterwards and Minister.

1620 Battle of Prague, by which the Ele tine lost Bohemia and his Electorate

1621 Death of Philip III. of Spain. Phi son succeeded.

Grottius retired from Holland to Pa he wrote his best performances.

The Dutch founded Batavia, in Indies.

1622 Rochelle armed against King Loui siege to it.

The Protestants of Languedoc s submitted with the Duke of Roha

The Poles having defeated 300,0 the Janizaries rose at Constantinopl posed the Sultan Othman, and restor pha, his predecessor.

1623 Charles, Prince of Wales, set out fo make up the match with the Infanta,

14 The Dutch tortured the English factors at Amboyna, and deprived them of the Spice Islands.

15 Death of King James I. of England. Charles I. his son succeeding, married Henrietta, Princess of France.

The Parliament began to complain of grievances, and to refuse subsidies.

King Charles entered into a league with France and Holland against Spain.

King Charles obliged to raise supplies by his own authority.

Breda taken by the Spaniards. Prince Maurice died. Frederic Henry his brother, succeeded as Stadtholder.

16 Death of Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, the greatest genius of his age.

League of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and the Protestants against the Emperor; their troops gained the battle of Dessau.

King Charles I. dismissed the French servants of his Queen, which occasioned a war with France.

17 Third parliament of Charles, preferred a petition of right against arbitrary taxes, &c.

25 Rochelle taken by King Louis. The English had thrice appeared to assist the town.

King Charles and his Parliament continuing at variance, he again dissolved them.

Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, entered Germany. France made alliance with him.

The Dutch settled in Brasil.

31 One of the most dreadful eruptions of Mount Vesuvius.

Battle of Leipsic gained by Gustavus.

32 Death of Gustavus Adolphus, after gaining the battle of Lutzen, and over-running great part of Germany. His daughter Christina seven years old, succeeded.

Death of Frederic Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, and son-in-law to King James I. of England

England; on whose daughter, Sophia issue, the crown of Great Britain devolved.

Civil war in France with Ga King's brother, and the Duke of renci; the latter was taken and exec former made his peace, but left the again.

1633 The Duke of Lorrain levied troo France, but an accommodation took

1634 Lorrain being ceded by the Du brother the Cardinal, Louis sent tr settled a Council at Nantz.

Battle of Nordlinguen, where the In were defeated by the Swedes.

1635 Beginning of the French Academy.

War betwixt France and Spain, wh years; and between France and the which lasted 13.

Death of Thomas Parr in England, years.

1636 Banier, a Swedish general, gained a Wistock, and laid waste Misnia.

1637 Death of the Emperor Ferdinand son Ferdinand III. succeeded.

Great troubles in Scotland, on occ new Liturgy, which the King attemp troduce.

1638 The Scots bound themselves by a s venant, to oppose the Liturgy and E

The Duke of Weimar, general of the gained great advantages over the Im and took four generals.

The Turks took Bagdad from the

1639 Tromp, the Dutch admiral, defe Spanish fleet on the English coast.

King Charles marched against the S nanters, with whom he made an ill-judg ment.

1640 Revolution in Portugal, when John Braganza was proclaimed King.

The English Parliament refusing

subsidies against the Scots, were dissolved. The Scots entered England. King Charles marching against them was obliged to retreat.

The fatal Long Parliament at Westminster.

1641 The Parliament of England usurped all power. The King retired to York.

1642 The Parliament levied troops against the King, and the civil war commenced.

The French took Roussillon from Spain.

Death of Mary de Medicis Queen Mother of Louis XIII.; and of Cardinal Richelieu, Prime Minister, who was succeeded by Cardinal Mazarin.

1643 Death of Louis XIII. after declaring his Queen, Anne of Austria, Regent. His son Louis XIV. [illegible], succeeded.

The Duke d'Enguien, afterwards Prince of Condé, defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi, and took Thionville.

The Oriental Tartars conquered China, which they still hold; being the 22d imperial race or dynasty.

The Scots again entered England to support the Parliament; both houses of which took the solemn league and covenant.

14 Marshal Turenne began to command in Germany with the Prince of Condé. He beat the Imperialists near Freyburg, and took several places.

York taken by the Parliament; the Queen embarked for France.

15 Battle of Naseby, where the King was completely routed by the Parliament army.

16 King Charles took refuge with the army of the Scottish rebels. They agreed to deliver him up to the English Parliament, on being paid up their arrears.

The Earl of Essex, late general for the Parliament, being dead, Fairfax and Cromwell had the chief command.

8 Peace of Munster in Westphalia, betwe[illegible] Franc

France, Germany, and Sweden. Spain tinued the war against France.

1648 Civil war in France. Origin of the *Fr* against Cardinal Mazarin. Cromwell mar his army to London; brought the King to t and caused him to be publicly beheaded.

1649 The kingly office was abolished, and Eng declared a Commonwealth. The Hous Lords was also suppressed.

Charles II. proclaimed King in Scot and Ireland.

Cromwell took Drogheda in Ireland, put all to the sword.

The Prince of Condé blockaded P The Parliament declared Cardinal Maz an enemy to the State. The troubles again appeased.

1650 Montrose taken prisoner, and execute Scotland. King Charles II. landed there, the covenant and was crowned.

Cromwell defeated the Scots near Dunb

Death of William II. Prince of Orange. Dutch abolished the office of Stadtholder.

The civil war continued in France. Princes of Condé, Conti, and Longue were imprisoned.

Death of the famous Descartes, a French losopher, at Stockholm.

1651 Quakers first appeared.

King Charles defeated at Worcester, ma escape without great difficulty, and land Normandy.

The French Princes were released. dinal Mazarin retired to Liege.

Louis XIV. declared his majority.

1652 Cardinal Mazarin returning to court, the war continued.

Battle at the gate of St. Antoine, at P between Condé and Turenne, which ca ed for the King. Cardinal Mazarin re again.

Louis caused the arrest of the Cardinal de head of the *Frondeurs*. 1653

52 The Spaniards retook Barcelona, Cazal, Dunkirk, &c.

The Dutch settled a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. They made war on the Commonwealth of England. Admiral Van Tromp having defeated Admiral Blake in the Downs, sailed through the Channel with a broom at the top-mast head; but he suffered a great defeat off Portland the same year.

53 Cromwell dismissed the Parliament and the Council of State. He named the Members of a new Parliament, who resigned their authority into his hands.

Cromwell proclaimed Protector.

The Dutch twice defeated, sued and obtained peace.

Cardinal Mazarin returned to Paris. The troubles in Guienne were appeased.

54 Louis XIV. crowned at Rheims.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, abdicated the throne in favour of Charles Gustavus, her cousin. She embraced the Roman Catholic tenets, and retired to Rome, where she died.

55 Cromwell entered into a treaty with France against Spain. He took the island of Jamaica.

Peace between the Protestant and Catholic Cantons of Switzerland by King Louis.

Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg, obtained of Poland to be declared Sovereign Duke of Prussia, and independent.

The New Parliament of England offered Cromwell the Crown, and title of King, which he declined.

58 Death of Oliver Cromwell, protector. His son Richard was next day proclaimed protector, and summoned a parliament.

The Dutch took possession of the Isle of Ceylon.

59 Aurengzeb, Great Mogul, imprisoned his father, and made war on his brothers.

Peace of the Pyrenées, between France and Spain. Louis XIV. mediated peace between Denmark and Sweden.

1660 Resto

1660 Restoration of Charles II. brought abou by General Monk, afterwards Duke bemarle.

Ten Regicides executed, and an act of nity passed.

1661 Death of Cardinal Mazarin. The I Orleans married Henrietta, sister of Cha

Portugal recovered Brazil from Dutch, and secured it by treaty.

Christian Missionaries protected in (

1662 The Solemn League and Covenant bi England, by the hands of the common han

Charles II. married to the Infanta of tugal.

Louis XIV obtained from Duke Cl III. a donation of Lorrain.

Defensive league between France and land.

Dunkirk sold by the English.

1663 Louis XIV. renewed his alliance wit Swiss.

1664 The Pope sent his nephew with anc Cardinal, to make satisfaction to Louis, an insult done to his ambassador.

Canal of Languedoc b gun to join the two

Battle of St. Gothard in Hungary, w the Turks were defeated by the Imperia and their French auxiliaries.

War between the Dutch and English, account of the African trade.

1665 Great naval victory gained by the Duk York, over the Dutch, off Harwich. Plagu England. Battle of Villaviciosa, where Portuguese were defeated by the Spaniards.

Philip IV. King of Spain was succee by his son Charles II.

1666 Great fire in London, which lasted four d and extended over 436 acres.

1667 The Dutch insulted the English, and bu their ships, in the mouth of the Thames, anc the river Medway.

1667 Pe

1667 Peace concluded at Breda with the French, Danes, and Dutch, ratified by Charles II. England and Spain made peace, as did Spain and Portugal. Triple league of Sweden, Holland, and England against France, to preserve the Spanish Netherlands.

668 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which France retained its conquests in Flanders.

The Turks after a war of 24 years took Candia from the Venetians.

1672 Famous passage of the Rhine by the French, and Holland almost over-run.

Victory of the English fleet over the Dutch in Southwold-bay. Pensioner de Witt, with his brother, torn in pieces by the Dutch, and the Prince of Orange made Stadtholder.

1673 War betwixt France and Spain.

1674 England made peace with Holland. Louis XIV. lost his conquests, except Maestricht and Franche Comté.

Death of Milton, the celebrated English poet, once secretary to the Republican Government.

675 Marshal Turenne killed in battle.

676 France declared war against Denmark, in favour of Sweden.

677 The Prince of Orange and Allies defeated at Capel, by Monsieur, brother of King Louis. The French took Cambray, Valenciennes, St. Omer, and Freyburg, in Suabia.

678 Peace between France and Holland signed at Nimeguen.

The Plot, real or supposed, discovered by Titus Oates. Parliament deliberated about excluding the Duke of York, who was ordered to withdraw.

679 General peace between the Emperor, France, Sweden, and Denmark. Louisiana discovered by the French.

The King of Spain married the daughter of Monsieur.

80 The title of Great given to Louis XIV.

1680 First settlement of the French at Pondicherry in the East Indies.

1681 The English House of Commons passed the bill of exclusion against the Duke of York; the House of Lords rejected it. Religious troubles continued in Scotland. James Duke of York, returning from abroad went to reside at Edinburgh.

Strasburgh surrendered to Louis XIV.

Great dissentions between King Charles and his Parliaments, concerning the exclusion of his brother.

1682 Louis XIV. caused Algiers to be bombarded.

1683 Vienna besieged by the Turks, and relieved by John Sobieski, King of Poland.

Death of Colbert, the French statesman.

The Rye House Plot in England discovered and defeated. The Duke of Monmouth was pardoned, but banished the court, and went over to Holland.

1684 Luxemburg taken by the French. Truce between France and Spain, and between France and the Empire.

1685 Death of Charles II. King of England. James II. his brother, succeeded.

The Earl of Argyle landing in Scotland, was defeated, and executed as a rebel. The Duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. met with a like fate in England.

The Doge of Genoa, obliged to come to Paris to offer satisfaction for an insult done in France.

Tripoli bombarded by the French.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, whereby the free exercise of the Protestant religion was suppressed in France. Many Protestants emigrated.

Molinos, a Spanish priest, imprisoned by the Inquisition.

1686 King James allowed liberty of Conscience, dispensed many from the Test Act, and began to employ Roman Catholics.

1686 Buda

6 Death of the Prince of Condé.

Buda, a capital of Hungary, taken from the Turks, by Charles of Lorrain.

League of Augsburg against France.

The Venetians took Morea from the Turks.

7 Carnival of Venice, where the Duke of Savoy, the Elector of Bavaria, &c. concerted measures against France. Battle of Mohaez, where the Duke of Lorrain completely routed the Turks. Sclavonia conquered; Hungary made hereditary in the house of Austria; and Joseph, Archduke, crowned King.

87 The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge refused to admit Roman Catholics, and thereby incurred the King's displeasure. Father Petre, the Jesuit, sworn of King James's Privy Council.

The Dutch refused to send home the English and Scotch regiments in their service.

88 Revolution in England. The Prince of Orange arrived, and King James retired to France. The throne was declared vacant. The Prince and Princess of Orange were proclaimed King and Queen of England.

Louis XIV. took Philipsburg, Manheim, Treves, &c. and declared war against Holland.

Belgrade taken from the Turks by the Imperialists. Troubles in Russia. Peter the Great mounted the throne.

89 King James landed in Ireland, and marched to Dublin, where he held a Parliament.

690 Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, in which King William gained the victory over King James who returned to France.

Battle of Fleurus in Flanders, where Marshal Luxemburg defeated the Allies.

Battle of Stafarde in Italy; where M. Catinat defeated the allies, under the Duke of Savoy.

691 Pope Alexander granted Bulls to the French Bishops, named by the King, which had been refused since the Assembly of the Clergy in 1682.

Treaty of Nipchou in Tartary, which settled

the boundaries of the Russian and Empire.

1691 Spires taken by Louis XIV. The Baden beat the Turks at Salankemen pary. Battle of Luzech in Flanders by the Marshal Luxemburg.

1692 Admiral Russel, with the Dutch and fleets, defeated the French.

The town and castle of Namur taken Louis. The battle of Steinkirk gaine Marshal Luxemburg over King Willia

The Venetians gained great advan the Turks.

Hanover made an Electorate by pe

1693 Furnes and Dexmude in Flanders su ed to the French.

Cruel massacre of the Macdonalds of after they had surrendered to King W

The French became masters of the P King William defeated by Luxemburg den. The Duke of Savoy routed by near Pignerol.

The Dutch took Pondicherri. The bombarded St. Malo

1694 Beginning of the Bank of England.

The English landing near Brest, wer pieces. Success of Noailles in Catalonia

King William gave his assent to an act f nial Parliaments. Mary his Queen died

The Poles gained a victory over the T Niester.

1695 Death of the Marshal Luxemburg.

The town of Namur taken by King W Brussels was bombarded by Marshal Vil

The English Parliament remonstrate the Scotch African Colony.

1696 The Czar, Peter I. took Azoph fr Turks. Peace between France and

The Princess of Savoy married the Duke

gundy, and next year had a son, afterwards Louis XV.

The English fleet bombarded several places on the French coast.

1697 Charles XII. succeeded his father Charles XI. King of Sweden.

Prince Eugene of Savoy, gained his first victory over the Turks at Zenta, in Hungary.

Opening of the conferences for a general peace at Ryswick.

The French took Alt in Flanders, Carthagena, and Barcelona.

Peace of Ryswic between France, England, Spain, and Holland, followed by a peace between France and the Empire.

1698 Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, traveled *incog.* through Holland and England.

Treaty of partition of the Spanish Monarchy between England, Holland, &c.

1699 Peace of Carlowitz between the Turks and the Empire, and Poland.

1700 War in the North, between Charles XII. of Sweden, and the Czar, Poland, and Denmark. King Charles besieged Copenhagen, and having dictated terms to Denmark, defeated the Russians near Narva.

1700 Death of Charles II. King of Spain, without issue. His succession caused a long and bloody war. Louis XIV. pretended he had made a will in favour of the Duke of Anjou who was crowned King of Spain, by the name of Philip V.

The English and Dutch sent a squadron to assist Charles XII.

Great jealousy and heats between the English and Scotch Parliaments, on account of the Scotch settlement of Darien, which was destroyed by the Spaniards, with the connivance of England.

1701 Commencement of the war for the Spanish succession. Austria, England, Holland, Savoy, and Portugal declared war against France and

Spain. Prince Eugene began with succe

1701 Death of James II. of England, St. Germain, near Paris. His son J succeeded to his claims.

Frederic, Elector of Brandenburg himself King of Prussia.

Charles XII. took Riga, and Mitta land, and pursued the vanquished Poland.

Kamtschatka discovered by the Rus

1702 Death of William III. King of Eng Stadtholder of Holland; after a reign c in Britain.

The Dutch abolished again the offic tholder.

The English proclaimed Queen Anne of James II.

The Earl of Marlborough declare General, and sent into Holland as Ar where he obtained also the command of forces. He took Venloo and Liege, self taken, but not being known, means of a French pass. He returne land and was created Duke.

Battle of Luzara in Italy, of doul between Prince Eugene, and King Spain, with the Duke of Vendome.

Another equally dubious at Fredinge the Prince of Baden, and Marshal de

Charles XII. vanquished King Au Cracow, and entered Warsaw.

1703 Brisac taken by the Duke of Burgu tle of Spire gained by the French.

The English forces under Marlbor mented to 52,000

The Duke of Marlborough took Bon burg. The French and Bavarians took Ratisbon, and Landau.

Charles, Archduke of Austria, as title of King of Spain; set out for through Holland and England.

1704 Gibraltar taken by the English. Battle of Hochstett, in Bavaria, where the French and Bavarians were routed by Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough.

Augustus, King of Poland, being deposed, Charles XII. caused to be elected and crowned Stanislaus Lecksinske.

The Czar Peter took Narva from the Swedes, and began to build Petersburg.

Charles III. landing in Portugal, asserted his right to the Spanish throne. Marlborough created a Prince of the Empire.

1705 Death of the Emperor Leopold, having reigned nearly 47 years; his son Joseph I. King of the Romans, was proclaimed Emperor.

Battle of Cassano in Italy, gained over Prince Eugene, by the Marshal Venuome.

Charles XII. gained two victories over the Russians.

The states of Holland refused to let their troops engage at Overysche, and thereby disgusted Marlborough.

Barcelona and all Carolina taken by the Confederates, for King Charles III. The kingdom of Valentia declared also for him.

1706 Battle of Ramillies in Brabant, where the French were defeated; a great part of the Low countries gained by the allies.

1706 The States of Flanders acknowledged Charles III. for their King. He was also proclaimed at Madrid, but King Philip soon recovered the Capital.

The Commissioners met for drawing up articles of union between England and Scotland. The succession was settled in the Protestant line, descending from Princess Sophia of Hanover.

Peace between Charles I. and Augustus, Elector of Saxony; the latter renouncing the kingdom of Poland.

Discovery of the Philippine Isles by Spain.

1707 Union between England and Scotland agreed

to by both Parliaments, and rati
Anne.

1707 Battle of Almanza on the fro
tia, where Philip V. proved
Charles III.

Victory of Turin, gained by
over the French, who lost Lomba

Death of Aurengzeb, Emperor
Great Mogul; he had reigned
was upwards of 100 years old.

1708 Battle of Oudenarde lost by th
delivered Brussels, besieged by
Bavaria.

Lisle taken by Prince Eug
borough, after four months si
Ghent.

Port Mahon in Minorca taken
The duchy of Mantua seized on
and Montferrat ceded to the Du

The King of Sweden expell
from Poland, and invaded Russi

Oran in Africa taken from t
the Algerines.

1709 Death of George Prince of
band to Queen Anne. Parlia
her Majesty to marry again.

Charles XII. of Sweden, en
Peter the Czar, at Paltowa
obliged to retire to Bender, in t
minions, where he continued five

Augustus, Elector of Saxony, r
sion of Poland. King Stanis
Zweybruck.

Tournay taken by Prince Eu
borough.

Battle of Malplaquet near M
Allies under Prince Eugene a
kept the field, with immense los
retreating with less slaughter.

1710 Negotiations of Gertrydenb

Philip V. of Spain, twice d
treated from Madrid. King

the capital, but was not well received. Same year Phillip recovered Madrid, took Saragossa, and treated Arragon like a conquered country.

1710 Death of the Emperor Joseph I. His brother Charles was chosen to succeed him.

1712 Suspension of hostilities between France and England.

1713 Peace of Utrecht between France, Spain, and the Allied Powers.

Pragmatic sanction of Charles VI. assuring his hereditary dominions to Maria Theresa, his daughter.

1714 Death of Queen ANNE.

GEORGE, Elector of Hanover, acknowledged, and crowned King of Great Britain.

Charles XII. departing from Turkey, traveled in disguise, till he arrived at Stralsund, in Pomerania.

1715 Attempt of the Pretender in Scotland defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir.

Death of Louis XIV. who was succeeded by his great grandson Louis XV. under the guardianship of the Duke of Orleans.

Stralsund abandoned by the King of Sweden, capitulated to Denmark and Prussia.

1716 Charles XII. invaded Norway and took several places.

1717 Battle of Belgrade, by Prince Eugene, followed by the capture of the town.

1718 Peter the Czar brought his eldest son Alexis to a trial.

Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance at London. The Emperor then consenting to acknowledge the King of Spain. Admiral Byng defeated the Spanish fleet off Syracuse.

Charles XII. killed at the siege of Frederic's-hall. His sister Ulrica Eleonora, succeeded him.

1720 Law, made comptroller general in France. His project of a South Sea Bank proving abortive, he was disgraced and obliged to leave France.

1729 Peace

1720 Peace of Fredericsburg between Denmar and Sweden.

1721 Treaty of Nystad, between Russia and Swe den. Peter proclaimed Emperor by the Ru sians.

Revolution in Persia; the Sophi Hussein oblig ed to resign, and Myr Maghmude acknowledge at Ispahan.

1723 Louis XV. declared himself of age.

1725 Death of Czar Peter the Great, of Russia, t the age of 53.

1726 Palermo in Sicily almost swallowed up by a earthquake.

Printing introduced at Constantinople.

1727 The Spaniards endeavoured in vain to reduc Gibraltar.

Death of Sir Isaac Newton, at the age o 85 years.

Death of GEORGE I. King of England; to his son GEORGE II. was proclaimed King.

1729 Death of Leopold Joseph, Duke of Lorrain. His son, Francis Stephen, afterwards Empero succeeded.

Insurrection of the Corsicans against th Genoese government.

1730 Thamas Kouli Kan having defeated and tak Ashraf, Thamas recovered the throne of h fathers.

Death of the Emperor of Russia, Peter II Anne Duchess of Curland, succeeded.

Sedition at Constantinople, wherein the Sultan Achmet III. was the first to acknowledge h nephew, Mahomet, who spared his predece sor's life.

1732 The Diet of the Empire guaranteed the prag matic sanction, relative to the indivisibility of th Austrian dominions.

Peace between Russia and Persia, at Rian[illegible]

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Peace between Russia and Persia, a
Schak Tamas, King of Persia, making
the Turks, Thamas Kouli Kan, d
Sultan, and put his son on the throne, un
he governed as regent.

King Stanislaus returned again to France. Sicily submitted to Don Carlos, except Messina and Syracuse. Capua also submitted, and with it the whole kingdom. Battle of Guastalla, gained by the French and allies.

Prince Lobkouitz surrendered Messina to the Spaniards.

The Polish Diet restored tranquillity to their country.

Thamas Kouli Kan proclaimed Sultan by the name of Schach Nadir.

Death of the illustrious general Prince Eugene, of Saxony.

War between Russia and Turkey. Count Munich, general of the Russians, took the principal part of Crim Tartary.

Death of John Gaston, last Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of the house of Medici.

Francis of Lorrain took possession of Tuscany, and King Stanislaus, of Lorrain.

Thamas Kouli Kan, having subdued Candahar, declared war against the Grand Mogul, entered Indostan, and took great booty.

Peace of Belgrade, between the Turks and the Emperor.

War declared between Spain and England. Admiral Vernon attacked Cuba, took Portobello, and demolished its fortifications.

Thamas Kouli Kan having vanquished the Grand Mogul, took him prisoner, and plundered the capital; he then restored him; imposing a tribute, and keeping some provinces next to Persia.

Accession of Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, on the death of his father, Frederic William.

Maria Theresa succeeded to all the hereditary dominions of her father. Her husband, Francis Stephen of Lorrain, Grand Duke of Tuscany, was associated to her in power.

1741 Fre-

1741 Frederic of Prussia conquered Si
his victory at Molwitz.

The Emperor Iwan, of Russia,
with his mother and Elizabeth, daugh
the Great, declared Empress.

Revolt against Thamas Kouli Kan,
by his eldest son, who was defeated
demned to death.

1742 The Elector of Bavaria chosen
by the name of Charles VII. The
recovered Linz, and over-ran Bavari

Retreat of the French army from I
der Marshal Belleisle.

1743 Maria Theresa was crowned Qu
hemia.

Battle of Dettingen between the I
the Allies, under the Earl of Stair,
II. being present.

1744 The Austrians under Prince Char
Alsace. King Louis XV. being d
ill, Marshal Noailles and Coligny
Austrians to repass the Rhine.

Battle of Coni, where the troops
were routed by the Spaniards.

Thamas Kouli Kan received a c
check from the Turks.

1745 Treaty of Warsaw, by which the
Saxony engaged to furnish Austria w
troops, which Prussia considered as h

Death of Charles VII. Emperor a
of Bavaria, in the third year of his re

Battle of Fontenoi near Tournay,
the French King. The English fougl
cial gallantry.

The English took from France, Lou
the island of Cape Breton, near Cana

Francis Stephen, consort of Maria
chosen Emperor.

Prince Charles Stuart, son of James
ed in Scotland; entered Edinburgh

Carlisle; but the Duke of Cumberland obliged him to retreat.

'46 Prince Charles, after gaining the battle of Falkirk, lost that of Culloden, and with great danger made his escape to France.

Death of Philip V. King of Spain. Ferdinand IV. his son, by a first marriage, succeeded.

47 Louis XV. declaring war against Holland; seized Dutch Flanders. The Dutch chose William, Prince of Nassau, their Stadtholder.

Thamas Kouli Kan, Schach Nadir, was assassinated by his nephew.

'48 The definitive treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, between England, France, Holland, Spain, Austria, and Sardinia.

'49 Discovery of the antient city of Herculaneum.

'50 Death of Count Mauritius of Saxony, son of Augustus I. King of Poland; one of the greatest generals of the age.

'51 Death of FREDERIC, Prince of Wales, son of George II.

Great Britain adopted the Gregorian Calendar by act of parliament.

'52 The Swedes followed the example of England, in adopting the Gregorian Calendar.

'56 The natives of South America revolting against Spain and Portugal, were vanquished and reduced to obedience.

War declared between Britain and France.

Frederic of Prussia, of a sudden, invaded Saxony, took Leipsic and Dresden. The Elector King retiring into Poland, Frederic obliged the Saxon army to capitulate.

57 Admiral Byng executed in England, for misconduct off Port Mahon.

The French seized the English settlement North of Madras.

Prussia was very unsuccessful. The Russians blockaded the ports and took Memel. The Russian army entered Prussia, and gained a battle. The Austrians over-ran Lusatia and

Brandenberg, laid Berlin under cont
defeated the Prussians, near Breslaw;
capital, and great part of Silesia. At
of the year Frederic defeated Prince C
Luathen, and retook Breslaw.

1758 The Prussians took Schweidnitz in S
vaded Moravia, and laid siege to Olmu

The English made several descen
French coast; gained some forts on
tiers of Canada, Senegal, and Goré
coast of Africa; and twice fought the
sea, in the East-Indies.

The Russians and Austrians gaine
victory at Cunersdorf, near Frankfor
Oder.

The French entered Frankfort; gai
tory over the Hessians and Hanov
Berghen; stormed Minden; took Mu
lost Marpurg.

1759 In the East-Indies the English ob
French to raise the siege of Madras;
them Surat; defeated them in severa
gagements; and made themselves
Quebec, the capital of Canada.

The court of Portugal banished the

1760 England and France sent several lea
to observe the *transit* of Venus in diffe

George II. King of Great Britain, a
of Hanover, died in the 67th year of hi
34th of his reign. GEORGE III. his
succeeded at the age of 22.

1761 Pondicheri surrendered to the Engli
long blockade and siege.

1762 England declared war against Spain

Death of Elizabeth, Empress of Ru
nephew and successor, Peter III. m
with Prussia. This Emperor was soo
posed and his wife proclaimed Empre
name of Catherine II.

Peter III. died a few days afterward

Preliminary articles of peace betwee

Spain, and England, signed at Fontainbleau, and afterwards ratified.

64 Edict of Louis XV. suppressing the order of Jesuits, in his dominions.

66 The Pretender died at Rome in the 78th year of his age.

67 The King of Spain suppressed the Order of the Jesuits.

Corsica ceded to France by the Genoese.

Beginning of the troubles in North America, which ended in the separation of the Colonies from Britain.

The Jesuits were expelled from Naples, Parma, and Malta.

69 The Russians having twice defeated the Turks, took Asoph and Choczim, seized Moldavia and Walachia, and sent a fleet into the Mediterranean.

70 The Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. married the Archduchess Marie Antionette.

71 Gustavus III. succeeded his father, Adolphus Frederic, King of Sweden.

72 Famous Petition of some Polish provinces between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Revolution in Sweden, by which all authority devolved on the King.

73 Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) suppressed the Order of the Jesuits.

74 Death of Louis XV. after a reign of 59 years, in the 65th year of his age.

Louis XVI. his grandson succeeded, and signalized the commencement of his reign by acts of goodness.

75 First engagement of the American Militia at Lexington, with the British troops. Boston besieged by the Americans. Battle of Bunker's-hill.

76 The Congress declare the Anglo-American Colonies free, and independent states.

77 Washington defeated the British at Prince
General Burgoyne cooped up by the A

cans, surrendered with his whole army at
raloga.

The Americans twice defeated by the Briti

1778 France acknowledged the independency
America, and formed an alliance with the Sta
La Fayette arrived in America.

The British evacuating Philadelphia, were
pulsed at Monmouth with great loss.

D'Estaign arrived from France to assist
Americans with 15 sail of the line.

An engagement fought off Brest between
English fleet, commanded by Admiral Kepp
and the French fleet under Count d'Orvi

Savannah taken by the British.

Dominica taken by the French.

Pondicheri and St. Lucia taken by the En
lish.

1779 Grenada and St. Vincent taken by
French.

The French under D'Estaign, and the Am
ricans under Lensoln, were repulsed before Sa
vannah.

1780 Admiral Rodney took seven Spanish ship
the line; threw supplies into Gibraltar;
fought three indecisive engagements with
French fleet in the West-Indies.

Dreadful riots in London, headed by Lo
George Gordon against the Catholics, &c.

Rhode Island forsaken by the British,
Charlstown taken with all the garrison.

Lord Cornwallis defeated the American
Camden.

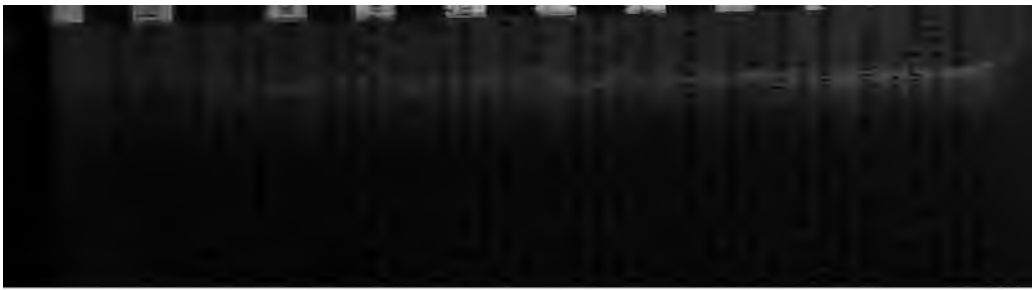
Major Andre executed by the Americans
spy. General Arnold having treated with
British to betray his post, made his escape.

England declared war against Holland.

1781 The Spaniards made themselves master
West Florida.

St. Eustatia taken by Admiral Rodney,
retaken by the French.

Battle of Guildford in Carolina, where
Bri



Mr. Pitt's plan for a Parliamentary rel
and his bill for settling the Commerce of Ire
were both rejected.

A million annually set apart towards th
duction of the national debt of Great Britai

A commercial treaty between Great B
and France.

7 Washington chosen President of the Conve
at Philadelphia. A Fœderal Constitution a
on for the United States of America. The
Congress chose Washington President o
United States.

Disturbances in Holland, for and again
House of Orange, quelled by Prussian troop

Impeachment of Warren Hastings carri
for several years by the British Commons b
the House of Peers.

The abolition of the Slave Trade was
agitated in and out of Parliament.

Quarrel of the English government
Spain, about the trade of Nootka Sound,
North-West coast of America. Matters
soon accommodated.

1788 The Empress of Russia made war
Turks, in order to obtain the navigatior
Black Sea. Suwarow took Otczacow
mael, and put 30,000 of the inhabitant
sword. England armed against Russia,
ing to intimidate the Empress, went no

King GEORGE III. was this year
with a severe malady, and rendered in
attending to public business. Great
parliament concerning the person and
regent.

1789 Opening of the States General
They took the name of National

The Bastile stormed by the p
Paris.

Louis, with the Queen and Famil

lently conducted to Paris, whither they were followed by the Assembly.

King GEORGE recovered to the unspeakable joy of all his subjects.

90 Titles, &c. of the nobility abolished by the National Assembly in France.

Confederation of the French at the Champ de Mars in Paris.

Death of the Emperor Joseph II. who is succeeded by his brother Leopold.

91 The King and Queen of France made their escape from Paris, but were stopped and brought back, and accept of the new constitution.

Lord Cornwallis reduced Tippoo Saib to accept peace on the terms offered him, and to give his two sons as hostages.

92 France invaded by the allied army, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, who was forced to retreat.

France declared war against Germany.

Louis with his Queen took refuge in the Assembly, where the King was suspended from his office, and committed prisoner to the Temple. La Fayette emigrated.

Atrocious massacres at Paris of the clergy and other prisoners.

France declared a republic.

Dumourier invades the Netherlands, and defeated the Austrians at Jemappes.

Savoy annexed to France.

Washington a second time chosen President of the United States.

Insurrection in Pensylvania quelled by the prudence of Washington.

Death of the Emperor Leopold II. who is succeeded by his son Francis II.

Gustavus III. King of Sweden, assassinated by Ankerstroom.

1793 Louis

tholder of Holland.

The British troops under the D
joining the Austrians, defeated the
nerals Valence, Miranda, and Dum
then took Valenciennes and Cond
unsuccessful attempt on Dunkirk,
with great loss.

The English, Spanish, and Neap
took possession of Toulon, in the n
XVII.; but the Republicans s
them.

In Scotland several persons were t
demned for jacobin principles, subv
Constitution; while the English juri
those of the democratic faction.

1794 Victory of Lord Howe over the
near Brest. The English took M
Lucie, and Guadaloupe, in the W
cherri, Chandernagor, and Mahie,
and Corsica in the Mediterranean.

The French over-run Holland; the
took refuge in England.

Poland was entirely divided amo
sians, Russians, and Austrians.

Unfortunate expedition at Quiberon, v
ıe English were beaten, and the French Roy
ıffered severely.

The Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon ta
om the Dutch by the British.

Prussia withdrew from the confederacy, :
ıade peace with France. Spain was oblig
on to follow her example.

Overtures were made by Great Britain to t.
rench Directory, but without success.

Amboyna, Banda, and Ceylon, in the Ea
ndies, and Demerara, in the West Indies
ıken by the English.

Bonaparte defeats the Austrians at Lodi,
ıd enters upon his victorious career in Italy.

The French General Moreau, after pene-
rating into the heart of Germany, forced to
treat across the Rhine.

Admiral Elphinstone captured a large
)utch fleet off the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Malmesbury was sent to Paris, as
ritish Plenipotentiary; but returned with-
ıt success.

The French sent a fleet to invade Ireland;
: after reaching Bantry Bay, they returned
hout loss.

)eath of the great Catherine, Empress of
sia, who is succeeded by her son Paul I.
hn Adams chosen President in North
rica, Washington having declined the
:.

ew French malefactors were thrown out
: coast of Wales, and all made prisoners.
tory of Sir John Jervis off Cape St.
nt, where, with fifteen sail of the line,
eated a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven.

Bank of England stopped payment in
: yet the notes went as freely as ever.
ny in the fleet at Spithead and Sheer-
telled by the firmness of the British
ment.

1797 Victory

Victory of Admiral Duncan
Dutch fleet off Camperdown, a
of the Texel.
Lord Malmesbury sent a sec
treat with France, but in vain.
Peace of Leoben signed.
Venice taken by the French, a
to the Emperor.
Treaty of Campo-Formio signe
1798 A Congress held at Rastadt,
peace betwixt France and Germ
Rome and Berne taken by th
St. Domingo evacuated by th
Bonaparte sailed with a larg
Toulon, and after taking Malta, a
the English Fleet, invades a
Egypt.
Dreadful rebellion in Ireland;
exertions the rebellion is quieted
The French landed 700 men
Bay, but were soon forced to su
War declared by the Turks agai
The Americans arming in
against the French; re-elected
Commander in Chief.
General Coote landing near C
stroyed the sluices of the Bruges
was made prisoner with his men.
Great victory of the Nile gain
miral Nelson, when the whole F
except two ships, were taken or
1799 Naples taken by the French.
Tippoo Saib having renewed th
East Indies, General Harris sto
gapatam. Tippoo fell in the
the East India Company became
of his empire.
Bonaparte forced to rase the sie
in Syria, by the Turks and Eng
the command of Sir Sidney Smith

99 The Russians and Austrians, under Suwarrow, drive the French out of their conquests in Italy.

Landing of the British at Helder Point in Holland. Their attempt to rescue Holland proved ineffectual, as they were obliged to re-embark, after many hardships.

Bonaparte secretly left his army in Egypt, and returning to Paris, overturned the representative system of government, and assumed the Supreme Power under the name of Consul.

Death of General Washington in America, aged 68.

00 The Turks defeated by the French general Kleber, at Holiopolis.

Bonaparte marched over Mount St. Bernard into Italy, defeated the Austrians at Marengo, and re-established the Cisalpine Republic.

The Austrians defeated by Moreau at Hohenlinden.

Peace between Austria and France.

01 The Union of Great Britain and Ireland being agreed to, the Imperial United Parliament met for the first time.

Convention between the Northern Powers for an armed neutrality.

Great Britain laid an embargo on all their vessels; took the Danish and Swedish isles in the West Indies. Sent a squadron under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, to Copenhagen, where a bloody battle was fought, and an armistice agreed on.

Death of Paul, Emperor of Russia; Alexander his son succeeding, the Northern Confederacy was dissolved.

Mr. Pitt resigned, and Mr. Henry Addington was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1801 General

1801 General Sir Ralph Abercrombie de
the French in Egypt, but died o
wounds.

Sir James Saumarez defeated the n
the French and Spanish fleets.

Preliminaries of Peace signed be
France and Britain.

1802 Definitive Treaty signed at Am
March 27, by Marquis Cornwallis
Joseph Bonaparte.

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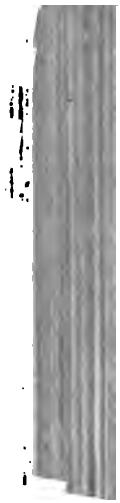

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